

UTAH

The Tourists' Guide



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Salt Lake City, Utah

Yellowstone Zion National Park

Grand Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Southern California

Overnight from Salt Lake City to
Yellowstone and Grand Teton
National Parks

Season June 19 to September 15

Overnight from Salt Lake City to Cedar
City—gateway to

Zion—Grand Canyon—Bryce
Canyon National Parks

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Temple Square, Salt Lake City



Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847

Salt Lake City

UP FROM THE DESERT—THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Salt Lake City, the city that arose from the desert, is distinguished not only for its unique position in the intermountain country, but the romance of its origin, and the story of its growth. Salt Lake City has distinct features. It has an individuality all its own. A noted English writer recently remarked: "It is a city of beauty, where there is a tolerance for all men's humors and where one feels the lightness of the sky and the purity of the air."

Salt Lake City is located in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. Its trees and lawns, shrubs and flowers give a brilliant coloring to the city, and it is a veritable garden for rest and peace. Not to have seen Salt Lake in the months of spring is to have missed a thrill. During the bloom time of the year the lowlands of the Wasatch are bathed in sunshine. The air is filled with the song of the meadow-larks and the hills are richly covered with flowers. In the very early days in Salt Lake's infancy, every home not only had a flower garden, but a truck garden as well, which made every home almost independent. Who does not remember the potato patch, and the gooseberry and currant bushes of the gardens of our grandparents?

The founder of the city, President Brigham Young, established public parks. Liberty park, almost within the heart of the city, draws crowds daily during the hot summer months, and the trees and lawns, and the flowery paths give a restful influence. There are many birds; robins, orioles, humming-birds, blue-birds, the lark and hermit-thrush, which brighten the days of both summer and winter with their music. John Muir has said that "the making of gardens and parks goes on with civilization all over the world, and they increase both in size and in number as their value is recognized. Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike." This natural seeking for beauty was manifested in the little flower gardens of the pioneers of Utah, who planted wild flowers and carefully watered them and kept them free from weeds; and on the windowsills of the houses was often seen a little geranium slip in a broken cup. During the heat of the summer the streets and sidewalks are well shaded. Soft, cool

breezes come from the canyons; drinking fountains are placed along the walks; street sweepers keep the avenues of traffic clean; and during the winter the streets are washed with hot water obtained from the hot springs immediately north of the city.



City Creek Canyon

ordinance providing for the setting out of shade trees with the idea of improving the appearance of the city. An ordinance was also passed which required the people to curb the sidewalks and to keep the streets clean and the water pure. From that day to the present Salt Lake City has grown in beauty and is noted for its clean streets, lovely homes, and beautiful public buildings.

The Mormon Pioneers

On July 24, 1847, a company of Mormon pioneers under the leadership of President Brigham Young arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake after a long and hard journey over the plains from the Missouri River. A day or two before, however, a van-

Wonderful are the mountains that surround the city to the east. Within a few minutes one is able to wander into some canyon and get away from the bustle of the city, and there nature is one grand storehouse where not only large trees grow, but hundreds of wild flowers and plants; and streams from the remote snow banks and springs come tumbling over the rocks and flow down through the valley and on to the Great Salt Lake. From these streams Salt Lake pipes its supply of water and the water system, dating from 1870, is one of the best in the world.

Among the first laws enacted when Salt Lake City was incorporated in 1851 was an or-

guard sent out by President Young came into the Valley and on July 23, they descended the hill and camped on City Creek at a spot where the City and County Building now stands. The leader of this vanguard, Orson Pratt, called a meeting of all the men and "dedicated the land to God." He asked for the blessing on the seeds they were about to plant, and invoked divine protection of the people that their work in the valley might be successful. The camp was organized for work. Says Orson Pratt in his Journal: "This afternoon, we commenced planting our potatoes after which we turned the water upon them and gave the ground quite a soaking."

The colonizers had faith in the sagebrush soil. Their plowing and planting on those memorable days, July 23 and 24, 1847, marked the beginning of a system "that has made the produce of the western farm a competing force in the world's market." Plowing and planting were continued during the summer and in the autumn hundreds of acres of land were cleared and made ready for the coming spring. Sagebrush grew profusely, and the farmer was compelled to drag it from the soil. Fortunately, this was not a difficult thing to do, for the roots of the brush yielded readily to pick and harrow.

Farming in the valley was pursued by all the people. Plowing and planting were continued through the first winter, for the season was a mild one. By the summer of 1848, over 6000 acres of land were brought under cultivation and, notwithstanding the destruction wrought by the crickets in the spring of that year, the crops were fairly good. Parley P. Pratt, in a letter of September, 1848, to his brother Orson, then in England, says: "Early in March the ground opened and we commenced plowing our spring crops. I plowed and planted about twenty acres of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc. My corn planting was completed on the 15th of May; most of it has done extremely well. We have now had ears to boil for nearly a month, and my large Missouri corn is in roasting ear. I had a good harvest of wheat and rye without irrigation, though not a full crop. Those who irrigated their wheat raised double the quantity on the same amount of land. Winter and spring wheat have both done well. Some ten thousand bushels have been raised in the valley this season. Oats do extremely well, yielding sixty bushels for one sowing; barley does well. Also all kinds of vegetables; we had lettuce on the 4th of May and radishes by the middle of May. We have raised a great quantity



Salt Lake City looking south

of beets, peas, beans, onions, as well as some 200 bushels of Indian corn. * * * There will probably be raised in the valley this season from two to twenty thousand bushels of grain over and above what will be consumed by the present inhabitants."

The people began planting their gardens and plowing the land beyond the city limits. The head of every family had a tract of land, which became an industrial and economic unit. There was little money in circulation and the people bartered whatever they had in surplus. There were other companies on the plains when the pioneers arrived in July, and by the end of the first year at least four thousand "Mormon" emigrants had settled in the valley. Within two years colonies had been sent out from Salt Lake to the south and north. Ogden was founded; Lehi, American Fork, and Provo became thriving centers and within a few months colonizers had gone into Sanpete County, made a treaty of peace with the Sanpitch Indians and obtained that beautiful valley. It was not long before the valleys of the Wasatch and the Colorado watersheds were colonized by "Mormon" pioneers. Beautiful towns and cities were laid out, and wheat fields and farms came to dot the great wastes of these mountain climes. Brigham Young directed the colonizing and in this activity alone he showed remarkable genius.

In Professor Charles A. Beard's book "The Rise of American Civilization," we find the following telling statement in reference to the Mormon pioneers: "Land was not sold to settlers outright, but each family allotted a share—proportioned to its needs—to till for private profit as long as it was thrifty and industrious. None was allowed to accumulate a large estate and the industrious poor were given advantages in competition with their richer neighbors. The purchase of supplies and the sale of produce were carried on through a common store, while irrigation works to provide water for the arid soil were built by community action and service rights granted to all the families on equitable terms. Iron, woolen, printing, and mining industries were managed also on the cooperative principle, fair wages being paid and the profits going into the common chest for the promotion of fresh undertakings."

Salt Lake City Surveyed

By Monday, August 22, the city was laid out by proper survey, and at a general meeting of all colonists under President Young, it was moved and seconded to call the city the "City of the Great Salt

Lake." During the summer and autumn, a fort was built on what is now the Sixth ward or Pioneer Square. This was for protection. Adobes and logs were used, and a space of ten acres was enclosed. Within the fort were small dwellings of from one to two rooms where the families were assigned. Here the people lived during the first winter and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life.

It was a winter of hard work and careful planning. Flour was doled out by weight to each family, sego and thistle roots were eaten, and now and then the hunters brought in wild game. Those who were in want had to be helped, but everyone was willing to share with one's neighbor. A small grist mill was erected on City Creek in the autumn of '48, and the wheat brought to the valley by the emigrants was ground. There was no bolting cloth, so the bran and shorts had to be eaten with the flour.

While the first winter was a mild one, the second winter, 1848-49, was severe, and the colonists suffered much from cold and the want of food. Game was killed, and fortunately a few deer were shot in the canyons, which relieved the people of their hunger. By the summer of 1849, 8,000 acres of land had been surveyed and platted into five and ten-acre lots. Farther south was the Church farm of 800 acres, where the cattle and sheep, belonging to the Church were taken care of. The small farms were given to the heads of families by lot and they were to build their houses, fence their land and help build irrigating ditches from the main ditch and canal. During that year, three grist mills were operating as well as seven saw mills.

In 1851 Salt Lake City was chartered by the territorial legislature, which provided for the first officers of the city to be appointed by the legislature. The charter is interesting, for it indicated the fact that the colonizers of Utah were reared to an interest in and a knowledge of municipal and civic life. The charter provided for a mayor, four aldermen, and nine councilors. The city council had the power to establish, support and regulate common schools; to make regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases; to establish markets and market places; to license, tax, and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, shows, and amusements; to tax, restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling houses, dram shops, gaming houses, and other disorderly houses; to provide for the extinguishing of fires, and to establish a standard of weights and measures, etc.



Main Street, Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City was laid out on the square plan of city building with broad and beautiful streets. The streets from the beginning offered every facility for traffic. Sunshine and air are essential features to the welfare of cities. The broad straight streets of Salt Lake City offer facilities in our modern advancement for opportunities which older cities do not enjoy. Automobiles can go from place to place in a minimum of time.

What made Salt Lake beautiful from its inception were the streets, broad sidewalks, and lawns intervening between the sidewalks and houses. All the homes of early days were fenced, but the passerby was able to enjoy the flower gardens and shrubbery. The private gardens and lawns of the old homes contributed much to the beauty of the city. These took the place of the large public park, although parks were provided for by Brigham Young when the city was originally laid out. Today Liberty park, south of the city, provides recreation for hundreds of children, and many of the streets of Salt Lake City have become parks, for some of the thoroughfares have lawns and flower gardens.

Salt Lake City is surrounded by some of the greatest mines in the world. Abraham Lincoln once said "Utah is the treasure house of the nation" and the truth of President Lincoln's statement is shown by a recent report of the United States Geological Survey, which tells us that Utah's production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc is over one hundred million dollars. Iron and coal and salt also compose a large amount of our mineral wealth. Within a few miles of Salt Lake City are some of the largest smelters in America.

Salt Lake City has a school system that compares favorably with that of any city in America. Beautifully built school houses help to adorn the city. Hardly a child between the ages of six and eighteen can be found who is not at his daily work in a well furnished school room. In the early days laws were passed providing for schools; and one of the most interesting of these ordinances was that approved by the Salt Lake's first mayor, Jedediah M. Grant, in 1855, the first section of which reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Great Salt Lake City, that said city be, and is hereby, divided into school districts corresponding in number and boundary with the several bishops' wards.

Public Buildings

The University of Utah, founded in 1850, overlooks the city. It has a campus of ninety acres, and is the head of the educational interests of the state. One is reminded, as one looks east from Main street to the beautiful administration building with its colonades, of some Greek temple located on the rising ground above Athens. There is a cultural flavor, an interest in things intellectual and spiritual on the campus.

It is safe to say that Salt Lake City has as many sacred buildings, representing the different Christian churches as any other city of its size in the world. The churches indicate the cosmopolitanism of the city. The church buildings are among the most unique in the world. Located in the very heart of the city is the Temple Block, which was so named within a few days after the advent of the Mormon pioneers.

Salt Lake City in early days had many public and civic centres which through the years have been famous. As early as 1852 a theatre called the "Social Hall" was built. Here the drama was played and the youth encouraged to study Shakespeare and other classical writers. In 1862 the Salt Lake Theatre was built, and from then on Salt Lake City became known as a center for music and drama. The most noted artists of America and Europe have played on the stage of the Salt Lake Theatre and it was one of the greatest factors we have had in establishing high standards for amusements among the people. The building, lately demolished, was attractive not only because of its history, but because of its simple architectural beauty. Its stage was as large as that at Covent Garden and the interior reminded one of the old Drury Lane theatre of London. In fact, the theatre was patterned after this old London theatre and was one of the few great play houses in America that remained down to our day.

Salt Lake City has a diverse population, equipped with the means of not only material, but of social and spiritual advancement. There is a fine spirit of tolerance, and it may be said of Salt Lake, what Lord Chief Justice Russell wrote concerning the civilization of any great city: "It is thought for the poor, and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the frank recognition, the love of ordered freedom, and ceaseless devotion to the claims of justice." There is a generous civic life in Salt Lake, a fine combination of the material and spiritual activities.

All the homes of early days were fenced, and the citizens were able to enjoy the flower gardens, shrubbery, and greensward. The private gardens and lawns of the old homes contributed much to the beauty of the city. In the early days Salt Lake City had many beautiful homes. The Devereaux House of William Jennings, one of the wealthy pioneer merchants of Utah, was a center of social life. Here were entertained Presidents Grant and Hayes; and Generals Sherman and Sheridan. Acres of lawns and flowers surrounded the house, which was architecturally very beautiful. There was the home of William C. Staines, which was a "veritable little paradise of flowers." On Mr. Staines' property was one of the first conservatories in the State, and there wild plants were domesticated and Mr. Staines cultivated many flowers, the seeds of which were brought from Europe. The homes of the Walker brothers on Main street were exceptionally beautiful and Captain William H. Hooper's terraced gardens in the Nineteenth ward produced great varieties of plants and fruit trees.

A City of Homes

Salt Lake today is essentially a city of beautiful homes. Keyersling, one of the most noted philosophers of our time, has just written that "in barely half a century, the Mormon people changed a salt desert into a garden." Catherine Fullerton Gerould in her remarkable book entitled "The Aristocratic West" writes: "Of all the people I have known who have been in Salt Lake City, none has ever taken the trouble to say that it is simply one of the most beautiful towns on the planet . . . I was always wanting to drop into a newspaper office and beg the staff not to bother about the pivotal centers and radii. The way to sell Salt Lake is to tell the truth about it; namely, that in itself it is one of the most beautiful things in the world. Short of San Francisco bay, I know of no urban setting in the United States to compare with it."

"Salt Lake is interesting; and there would be no sense in pretending that it is not the Mormon Church which has given it its interest, as well as much of its beauty, situation apart. Brigham Young, unlike Joseph Smith, the Prophet, was not given much to revelations; but he was assuredly a great pioneer, and a man of powerful and constructive mind. To Brigham Young it is due that the barren valley over which he gazed from the mouth of



Liberty Park

Emigration canyon is now so densely green with trees; to him we owe the wide and noble streets of the city—never, from the first, allowed to grow up haphazard; he and none other was responsible for the first and promptest irrigation in the western desert. God himself may have sent the seagulls (it is a penitentiary offense to kill a seagull in Utah) to save the crops from the locusts and the Saints from starvation; but it was undoubtedly Brigham Young who taught the people that their prosperity must come from agriculture. The gold rush of '49 followed close upon the first Mormon exodus, and if the state was to prosper, they could not spare their young men to the California gold fields. So mining was forbidden to them—and, in consequence, Utah is very different from Nevada. Utah is a very hard-working state, and hard work has taught it what is worth working for. Fine schools; good water supply; comfortable homes."

From the beginning of Salt Lake's history, the people carried on freighting over the plains, and hauled their supplies from the Missouri river by ox team. Freighting companies were organized for regular service and by this means, as well as by the old stage lines, Salt Lake was in touch with the east and obtained newspapers and magazines and books, though at times it required many weeks to bring them by ox team. Manufacturing was promoted. In fact, the people manifested a resourcefulness that created within a short time rich and thriving economic centers everywhere. After the beginning of the gold rush in 1849, it was a market for supplying the overland emigrants.

Unlike the average frontier city of America, Salt Lake City had a type of people highly cultured and religious. Public buildings were erected which were characterized by architectural beauty. It may be truly said that Salt Lake's past is viewed in its present. Its past is picturesque in its history. The city was fortunate in early days in receiving the benefit of two distinct cultures; one from New England and the other from Great Britain. The two streams mingled and left a rich aesthetic life, whose impulse is still felt. As a result, Salt Lake was the birthplace of artists who have created some noble monuments. It is to miss much if on a visit to Salt Lake City one does not see the Gull monument on Temple Square. It is the creation of Mahonri Young, a Salt Lake boy, and is in commemoration of the gulls saving the crops in 1848, when it seemed as if the pest of crickets would

destroy everything in garden and field. The Mormons look upon this as a miracle; God intervened in their behalf and sent the gulls to devour the pest.

Were the creations of the artists of Salt Lake City brought together today, there would be a gallery that would do justice to far older and larger cities of the world. Sir Conan Doyle in his new book, "Our Second American Adventure" says this about Salt Lake: "Everything about Salt Lake City seemed to be wonderful and unusual, even the railway station. Fancy an English railway station of a city which is not larger than Coventry with two magnificent frescoes spanning each end of the waiting room. One is the pioneer band coming through the end of the pass with their wagons, while the leaders look down on the Land of



Completion of Transcontinental Railroad, 1869

Promise. The other is the joining-up of the transcontinental line of 1869. Each is really a splendid work of art."

Just outside the Temple Square is the monument erected in honor of Brigham Young and the Mormon pioneers. It is the work of Cyrus E. Dallin. The great pioneer leader standing on the pedestal has a quiet simplicity and stalwart pose. The pedestal is embellished with the figures of an Indian, a trapper, and the names in bronze of the first company of pioneers to Utah in 1847.



Brigham Young Monument

Overlooking the city on the hill north, is the State Capitol, one of the most magnificent buildings in America. Its imposing facade of columns give it beauty and distinction. To the right as you approach the building is the Mormon Battalion monument. It commemorates the march of five hundred Mormons as United



The State Capitol

States soldiers to California by way of the old Sante Fe trail and the Gila river in 1846, when our country was at war with Mexico. On South Temple Street just east of Temple Square is the Administration Building of the Latter-day Saint Church, a beautiful architectural creation. Many business houses of the city are of artistic design, and the public school architecture shows beauty of plan and scientific arrangement.

Salt Lake City is a city of churches. In all parts of the city lovely buildings as social and religious centres have been erected by the Mormon church, and St. Paul's Church erected by the Episcopalians is one of the most beautiful classical buildings in the West. The Christian Scientists have used the pure Classic in its Greek phase; and the Roman Catholics the Gothic and Italian Baroque. All the various denominations of Christendom have their church buildings, and the influence of the Christian faith



Catholic Cathedral



First Presbyterian Church

among all classes of people has caused many tourists to comment on the generous purposes of the people of Salt Lake City.

Editorially, Collier's Weekly commenting on Salt Lake City says: "There is no Rocky Mountain community that shows more growth and vigor than Salt Lake City. The streets laid out by the early Mormons, are broad and straight, and the modern buildings that are now going up will help to make the coming city one of the foremost in the entire West. The streets are filled with crowds of busy shoppers and active business men. This city, in the heart of what was a generation ago, the Great American Desert, is now the common pride of Mormon and Gentile. It is a monument, which will be enduring, to the spirit of the Far West and the wisdom of the Pioneers."

OGDEN and OTHER CITIES

Thirty-six miles north of Salt Lake City is the second largest metropolis of Utah. The city is beautifully located, and is the railroad centre of the State. At the very foot of the Wasatch mountains, Ogden has the advantage of cool nights in summer time, and one of the finest water systems in the United States. Her public buildings are imposing; the residential district is one of lovely homes, and the Hotel Bigelow is one of the most commodious and finest in the West. Ogden's history, like all pioneer history has been unique. Its founder was Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion.

Captain Brown arrived with others in the Salt Lake Valley a few days after the first company of pioneers, and on August 10 left for California, to obtain the pay of the soldiers due them from the United States Government. He was accompanied by nine other men, and the party went by way of Fort Hall and the trail across Nevada. Reaching Donner Lake in the Sierras, they saw the remains of the men and women of the Donner party who had perished there the winter before. Arriving at San Francisco, Mr. Brown obtained \$10,000 for the battalion, and left immediately for Utah, in company with five other men. They camped at Sutter's Fort, and from there it took forty-eight days to reach Salt Lake. On one of his packs Captain Brown carried four bushels of wheat and a half bushel of corn. They were harassed by Indians until they

crossed the mountains, and after breakfast one morning they prepared to cross the desert. After placing a pack of flour on the back of a mule, the animal became frightened and ran away, and scattered the contents of the pack for a long distance. Reaching the Humbolt River, they struck off over the desert. Their provisions had given out, and their horses were very thin. Brown and his men were yet to encounter their greatest foe—a desert of seventy-five miles in width. The weather was getting cold, and snow-storms had not been infrequent. They had no means of carrying water, but they determined to keep straight ahead over the sandy waste. It took three days to accomplish this part of the journey, and on the third day they found water. For three days the men had subsisted on three lean geese. They arrived in Salt Lake City about December 1. The men were almost starved, and so weak that they could have travelled very little farther. But Captain Brown immediately unpacked his horses, and the four bushels of wheat had been safely brought from California. This wheat was the first to be sown when Ogden was settled by Captain Brown the spring of 1848.

Fillmore Founded

In 1851 Governor Brigham Young concluded that it would be better and more accommodating for the people from all parts of the Territory to have the capital city centrally located. Consequently a board of commissioners was appointed by the governor to locate a place for the proposed capital, and to pick out a site for the capitol building. The legislature, by resolution, had previously located the seat of government within Millard County, in the central part of the Territory. The commissioners were Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, William C. Stains, and Joseph Robinson. The historian Whitney tells us that Governor Young, Heber C. Kimball, George A. Smith, and others, went to assist in the selection. On to the old hunting-grounds of the Pahvante Indians the commissioners went, and located a place, October 29, for a settlement to be known as Fillmore. Anson Call, of Davis County, one of the leading characters in Utah history, directed the first colonists to this valley of the Pahvantes, and supervised the laying out of the settlement. The spring of 1852 found the colonists planting their grain in a large acreage of well-plowed land, and good, substantial houses were built during the first year. In February

1852, the legislature chartered the city of Fillmore by an act which directed the people's activities to high and noble civic duties.

Within a few years Fillmore was a flourishing little city. Before the city was incorporated, the inhabitants had a typical New England town government, where all the people assembled and took part in making the laws for the community. A schoolhouse was one of the first buildings, and in 1854 the young people organized a dramatic association. In 1855 Henry J. Faust reported that he had made 35,000 bricks, and intended to manufacture 100,000 more during the autumn. A State-house was built by all the people cooperating. It is one of the few pioneer public buildings remaining, and shows how substantial the people built in those days.

Early Day Laws

On December 10, 1855, the fifth annual session of the legislature of Utah met in the State-house, and organized by electing Heber C. Kimball president of the council and Jedediah M. Grant as speaker of the house. Governor Young delivered his message to the legislature on the following day, and suggested that the laws enacted should be "plain, easy to understand, and few in number." He then gave his ideas on the stability of government, and said:

"Laws should not be too frequently changed, if you would enjoy a peaceful and permanent government. I am fully aware that matters of local and personal interest require alterations, and that in a new country like this, where enterprise, development and progress, so eminently characterize the people, legislation should keep even pace therewith, and not be bound down by contracted and selfish views, old and exploded policy or traditional errors. Let a spirit of freedom and liberality pervade all our acts, and an enlightened and highly practical course of legislation will surely be the result of our deliberations."

The Governor gave his views on the need of proper legislation for bettering our educational standards and conditions. He emphasized the importance of home manufacture and the need of establishing foundries for the making of iron. The Governor closed his message by calling the people's attention to the wars abroad, and urging that we "keep aloof from the distracting questions and controversies of the day."

"Be it our aim," said he, "to direct our political affairs so as to promote union, integrity, and independence to the territory, industry, knowledge, and truth to the people. Thus shall we secure to ourselves peace and freedom, and transmit to our people those free institutions which we received as a free legacy from our forefathers."

Many important laws were passed during the session of the legislature. Among them were "An Act to incorporate the Deseret Express and Road Company," "An Act incorporating the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," and "An Act apportioning the Representation of Utah Territory." A number of memorials were approved, among which was one asking Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the building of a State-house. Among others was a request for \$200,000 to build a road from Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, to California, and another asking for the establishment of a daily mail from the eastern states to California. All the acts and memorials indicate the great desire on the part of the people for communication with the outside world, and the act incorporating the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society did much to encourage the people in their industrial life.

In December, 1850, 30 families, including 118 men with 600 cattle and 101 wagons, under the direction of George A. Smith, left Salt Lake City for the southern part of the Territory. Arriving in what is now Iron County, they built a fort at Parowan. The town was settled for the purpose of developing the iron-mines in that part of the country. Mr. Carruthers, one of the company under Smith, says in his journal:

"After looking out and selecting a location, we formed our wagons into parallel lines, some seventy paces apart. We then took our boxes from the wheels, and planted them about a couple of paces from each other so securing ourselves that we could not be taken advantage of by any foe. This done we next cut a road up the canyon, opening it for a distance of some eight miles, bridging the creek in five or six places, making the timber and poles of easy access. We next built a large meeting house of pine logs, and two stories high. The trees were well hewn and neatly joined together. We next built a large square fort. The houses built were some of hewn logs and some of adobies, all neat, comfortable and convenient. We dug canals and water ditches to the distance

of some thirty or forty miles. We built a saw and grist mill the same season."

In 1852, when Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale of the United States navy passed through Parowan on his way to California he wrote the following description of it:

"We left Paragoonah in the afternoon, and rode to Parowan over an excellent road, made and kept in repair by the "Mormona," and bridged in many places by the "Mormona." We passed, at a mile on our left, a large grist and saw mill worked by water power. This ride to Parowan formed a strange contrast to our late journeying into the wilderness. Parowan is located at the base of the mountains and contains about 100 houses. In the rear and outside of the town are vegetable gardens. The houses are ornamented in front by small gardens, which are fenced off and shaded with trees."

Parowan, like all the southern settlements, became an enterprising little town. The people were industrious and thrifty, and in the remote valleys of the south, farms and gardens have replaced the desert waste.

Such in brief is the story of some of the cities of Utah that were founded by the Mormon pioneers. Every pioneer community is expressive of the words of the old prophet Isaiah when he wrote that: "The wilderness and solitary place shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose—and the tongue shall sing 'for in the wilderness shall waters break out and streams in the desert.'"

EDUCATION IN UTAH

The history of Utah's educational development is a story of hardships and trials for it is the story of a people who believe that the "glory of God is intelligence," and that: "Whatever principles of intelligence we attain unto in this life, it will rise with us in the resurrection;

"And if a person gains more knowledge and intelligence in this life through his diligence and obedience than another, he will have so much the advantage in the world to come." (Doctrine and Covenants.)

The inventory of the educational resources of Utah have been what Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University, says must

be the resources for all communities that are striving for the highest intellectual and moral ideals. These resources are: First, homes, churches, schools, and libraries; second, newspapers, magazines, museums, the drama, industry, and government; third, those intellectual and ethical aptitudes of the people which make it possible for them to be quickened and influenced in the right direction.

Family Life in Early Days

First as to the home. Family life in the early days of Utah was wholesome and simple. The family was the producer of the necessities of life and the home was the distributing center for the goods manufactured at the fireside. The family was a distinct group, with every one cooperating for the welfare of all. While living was very simple, necessitated by the new country and the isolation from eastern markets, the pioneer communities possessed an organic unity created by the forces of life itself. Although the hardships were many, yet life was not complex, and there was much less strain than is found today in our homes. The early history of the Utah pioneers is largely to be found in their struggle against their environment and its effect upon them. Danger and death, faced by the pioneers in their search of free land for homes in the wilderness, gave them a human and broad outlook on life.

In the family of the early days, there was manifested an economic independence. The wife and children all helped to tend the flocks and herds; the girls learned to weave and dye the wool, and raise the simple agricultural products. Willingness to make mutual sacrifice and the power of adjustment to others' needs grew out of the necessity of sharing in the income and subordinating individual desires to those of the family as a whole. In the pioneer communities schools, music, the press, and the drama were alike provided for, and there was much singing among the mothers and children. Every household was a religious center. The father called his wife and children around the hearthstone both night and morning to offer up their devotions to God. To this day in the ordinary Mormon home, family prayers begin the day and prayers of thanksgiving are offered up to God when the family retires for the night. Each home was as comfortable and attractive as possible. In the early days, flowers and trees were brought from the canyons and planted in the gardens. It can be truthfully said that every home was a flower garden, and there



University of Utah

was a spirit of joyfulness around the dooryard. The pioneers brought musical instruments over the plains and it was not uncommon to haul a piano from the Missouri River by ox team, as well as large packs of books and writing material. While most of the furniture was home-made, many of the chairs and tables are among the most beautiful pieces of household furniture we have.

As to the Church, it has been a constructive force in our history. Religion has directed the people in all of their work, and has affiliated itself with all the pursuits of life, and all the social forces in their history. To summarize their religious convictions, one might say that they believe in God the eternal Father and in his Son Jesus Christ; that the kingdom of God will be brought to earth, when we have redeemed it, and made it beautiful and ready for God by our work and constant moral and intellectual progress.

Early Day Schools

Utah has had schools from the beginning of her history, and in 1851, the first school law was passed which provided for a uniform system of schools as far as possible, and provided in section 3 that every town and city support their schools by public taxation. Each county was divided into school districts, and this district became the political and ecclesiastical unit of government. It is interesting to follow the history of these districts and note the interest the people took in education by enforcing the law and supporting their public schools by taxes. The Territory of Utah extended over a vast area of that period; from Colorado on the east to the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west. Towns were far apart, and communication was difficult. However, the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of Deseret directed the schools through the county courts, and worked for system and proper training in them all. The ecclesiastical district called the "ward" was always the unit, and in every ward, from its beginning, it was the rule to build the meeting and school house immediately after locating homes and planting crops. It appears from sources that the schools were in a thriving condition in 1850, three years after the advent of the "Mormon" pioneers, for the Deseret News, Nov. 27, of that year, says:

"Common schools were beginning in all parts of the city for the winter; and plans for the construction of school houses in every ward were being made, with a view for a general system of school houses throughout the city. One plan had already been submitted, which comprised three large school rooms, a large hall for lecturing, a private study, reading room and library. A Parent or High School began on the 11th of November: terms, thirty shillings per quarter, under the direction of Chancellor Spencer. It is expected that teachers generally will have access to this school, and through them a system of uniformity will be established for conducting schools throughout the valleys. Elder Woodruff has arrived with nearly two tons of school books. Donations from the states are already arriving in the shape of scientific instruments, and other apparatus for the benefit of the University; also valuable books for the library. Mr. W. I. Appleby is the librarian.

"A committee was appointed to superintend the enclosing of the University grounds one mile square east of the city, and the erection of a good stone wall around them, as soon as possible. Our correspondent says that public meetings were being held in all parts of the city, attending to and providing for the interests of education; and that the present winter is expected to be one of intellectual advantage to the people, which they seemed determined to improve."

In 1852, Robert L. Campbell, the Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University, says:

"We are happy to report that many select schools are in successful operation combining the languages and the higher branches of education generally. Still there is room for a more full development of the mental energies of our youth in their advancement in the classics, history, mathematics, and the polite literature of the ages, by which native talent and giant intellects of our young men who will shortly grace this stage of action may form a prominent phalanx of strength and wisdom in our nation's councils; who will guide the wheels of government of our rising territory in her glorious achievements for liberty, of universal empire over mind, and the blessings of her free and flourishing institutions."

In 1855, Governor Brigham Young, in addressing the Territorial Legislature, said:

"Educational interests have flourished hitherto, with but little aid or encouragement from the Legislative Assembly. Should

not this subject be taken under advisement by this Legislature, and some well organized system be adopted, which will confer the blessing of at least a common school education upon every child, rich or poor, bond or free, in the territory, and which will establish and keep in operation at least one school where the higher branches are taught?

"I am aware that much has already been done and great good effected by private enterprise throughout the settlements generally. Though I am sanguine that no territory, so young as this, can boast of so many or such good school houses and schools; still there is a lack, much remains to be done. The Legislature has appropriated comparatively nothing for this object, and the appropriations of land by the general Government are at present, and a great share always will be, entirely unavailable.

"None is so much interested in this matter as ourselves. It would therefore seem to be almost imperative upon this Assembly to extend their most reliable aid and influence for the promotion of learning. And now, while we have peace and quietness in all borders, is opportune time to lay a foundation for the instruction of our children which shall grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength, and extend its influence around the children of the poorest and humblest citizen, as well as the most opulent and wealthy."

The first school in Utah was opened in October, 1847. The teacher was Mary Jane Dilworth (Hammond), and an old military tent shaped like an ordinary Indian wigwam served as a school room. Rough logs were used for seats, and the teacher's desk was an old camp stool, which had been brought across the plains. Maria Dilworth Nebeker says in her autobiography:

"I attended the first school in Utah taught by my sister, Mary Jane, in a small round tent seated with logs. The school was opened just three weeks after our arrival in the valley. The first morning we gathered before the door of the tent, and in the midst of our play, my sister called us and said, 'Come children, come; we will begin now.' There were just a few of us, I think only nine or ten. One of the brethren came in, and opened the school with prayer. I remember one thing he said. It was to the effect that 'we be good children and he asked God that the school would be so blessed that we all should have his holy light to guide into all truth.' The

first day, Mary Jane taught us the twenty-third Psalm, and we sang much, and played more."

While on the plains the "Mormon" emigrants taught their children, and we have accounts of how they were assembled at times for the purpose of learning from some good teacher, the leading facts of history and geography. In fact, education in Utah began on the plains, for the people had been admonished by Brigham Young to continue the spirit of education that had been developed in the beautiful city of Nauvoo in the State of Illinois. They had maintained schools there, and had organized a university. The city was one of the most moral cities in the country, and far and wide was it noted for its civic life. In 1847, an epistle was issued to the people when they were encamped upon the banks of the Missouri River, in which Brigham Young said:

"It is very desirable that all the Saints should improve every opportunity of securing at least a copy of every valuable treatise on education—every book, map, chart, or diagram that may contain interesting, useful, and attractive matter, to gain the attention of children, and cause them to love to learn to read; and also every historical, mathematical, philosophical, geographical, geological, astronomical, scientific, practical, and all other variety of useful and interesting writings, maps, etc., to present to the general church recorder, when they shall arrive at their destination, from which important and interesting matter may be gleaned to compile the most valuable works on every science and subject, for the benefit of the rising generation. We have a printing press, and any one who can take good printing or writing paper to the valley will be blessing themselves and the Church. We also want all kinds of mathematical instruments, together with all rare specimens of natural curiosities and works of art and that can be gathered."

Down through the years before the advent of the railroad and telegraph, the people maintained their schools and other factors that have entered into Utah's educational development. School houses were built of rock and adobe, although the first schools were as a rule, housed in log cabins. In those days there was a spirit of co-operation among the people. An interesting example of this method of work, which economists now pronounce as the best and most effective and democratic kind of work, is found in the records of the Thirteenth Ward of Salt Lake City:

"Friday evening, Dec. 1, 1854. The inhabitants of the Thir-

teenth ward met in the meeting house to consider the nature and extent of the improvement of the school. * * * A. W. Babbit spoke of the benefits of the common school. * * * The plan of the main building was presented by T. O. Angell. All the brethren spoke in favor of building the main house, the estimated cost of which would be \$11,770. Bishop Edward Hunter spoke of educating our children, otherwise we were not worthy of them. A motion was passed providing for the repair of the present building, the building of a new fence, and the erection of outhouses. * * * The brethren were asked to co-operate in this work, and to put in a certain amount of their time in promoting the work."

Many beautiful buildings were erected before the railroad—buildings that were plain, but beautiful in their massiveness, stability, and simplicity. The old Twelfth Ward in Salt Lake City is an example of these characteristics. Not only schools were maintained from the beginning of their history, but the "Mormon" people have been great readers and collectors of books, and today, few homes in Utah are without a good library.

Early Day Libraries

In 1851, the first extensive library was brought by ox teams to this state. It had been purchased in New York City by Dr. John M. Bernhisel, and was a wonderful collection of books. There were the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Byron, Homer, Juvenal, Lucretius, Virgil, Euripides, Sophocles, Plato, Montaigne, Tacitus, Spencer, Herodotus, Goldsmith, and many others of the great masters of the world's best literature. The library received copies of the **New York Herald**, **New York Evening Post**, the **Philadelphia Saturday Courier**, and the **North American Review**. Of the scientific works there were Newton's **Principia**, Herschel's **Outlines of Astronomy**, and Von Humboldt's **Cosmos**. The treatises on philosophy included the works of John Stuart Mill, Martin Luther, John Wesley, and Emanuel Swedenborg. These are but few of the names found in the list. The books were read by practically everybody, as it was customary for the people to meet in the several ward assembly halls, and to discuss the substance of the best works on literature, philosophy, science, and history. This was the movement that gave rise to the establishment a few years later of the Mutual Improvement Association throughout Utah.

As a result of this early library movement, Utah contains today beautiful buildings, where the public may obtain books free of charge, and where they may go to study and read.

In the days before the railroad, the schools and general progress of the people were noted by many writers from the eastern states. In fact the testimony of these writers show a rapid progress of the people intellectually and socially. Among them are Howard Stansbury, Captain of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Captain John W. Gunnison, United States Army; Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale of the United States Navy, and later envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; the Rev. A. M. Stewart of the Presbyterian church; Col. D. C. Dodge, chief engineer in building the Union Pacific Railroad; and Leland Stanford of California.

Before the railroad, the Salt Lake theatre was built, and dramatic art was encouraged from the beginning of our history. There were scientific and philosophical societies; the Seventies of the "Mormon" church maintained a Hall of Science, where meetings were held in which the "brethren" discussed the affairs of the day, and read scientific, religious, and philosophical treatises. There was a Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society as early as 1856, and in every ward of Utah, there were established literary and religious societies called the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations. Thousands of boys and girls, and parents as well, have been enrolled in these organizations, and they have been a potent factor in our educational history. In fact they are unique, and at no time in American history has there been anything like them. Today, they still are doing a wonderful work among the young, and have an enrollment of approximately 100,000 members. Art has been encouraged, music in its best form has been fostered. Handel's "Messiah" was given in Salt Lake in 1866 to crowded houses. The leading artists of the world have sung in the Tabernacle. Utah's children, like Maud Adams, have won distinction upon the stage, and M. M. Young and C. E. Dallin have international reputations as artists.

The schools of Utah were effective in their work, for from the earliest statistics of the United States, we find that Utah's educational standing has been exceptionally high. In 1869, the **American Presbyterian**, printed in Philadelphia, had the following from the pen

of Rev. A. M. Stewart, who had spoken a few months before in the "Mormon" Tabernacle.

"When driven from Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, the wretched, starving, half-naked fugitives started on a pilgrimage, which an army with banners dared not have attempted. * * * How, under their condition, and without all perishing, they succeeded in traversing those fifteen hundred miles of reputed desert seems even now a mystery. They settled, at length, upon a dry and apparently barren soil, where they hoped never again to see or be troubled with intruders. * * * Whatever purposes the Almighty has to subserve with this strange mass of people hereafter, he has already effected purposes the most wise and beneficent, and for which no other agents seemed fitted. * * * Salt Lake City is the most quiet, orderly, and best governed city in the world. Among the "Mormons" there is no disorder or outbreak; no profanity or intemperance. The city on the Sabbath is as quiet and orderly as a rural parish in Scotland or New England. Whatever disorder there may be is created by Gentile intruders. * * * The court house and theatre are substantial structures. * * * By such processes, coupled with economy, industry, home manufacture, and consumption, that far inferior community numbering at present one hundred thousand, is fast becoming one of the wealthiest communities in the world."

THE PIONEERS OF UTAH

By the late Judge C. C. Goodwin,
Former Editor Salt Lake Tribune

The sappers and miners who go out to storm the fastness of the wilderness, who set up the signal stations and blaze the trails, that later civilization may follow and light the darkness with its smiles, are called "Pioneers."

Through the ages their work has been the most important performed by men and women; the most important but least appreciated by the great thoughtless world; though at intervals, as when Aeneas, with his fellow followers, took his little company to Italy or when Xenophon led his heroes on the long march from the valley of the Tigris, across the wilds of Kurdistan and over the rough highlands of Armenia and Georgia, to the shores of the Euxine; or when the Pilgrim Fathers, in their little ship, faced a winter's At-

lantic voyage, and then, on landing had the faith and strength to kneel on the frozen coast and offer a praise service to the Infinite for His mercies, the world has been touched and thrilled at the spectacle, and the story continues to ring out on succeeding centuries like a psalm.

Generally, when going out into the wild, Pioneers have been cheered and buoyed up by the hopes before them, by the ties of affection binding them to friends left behind, by blessed memories of friends and homes, and the knowledge that they will not be forgotten; but, rather by the wireless telegraphy of love, prayers will daily and nightly ascend to heaven in their behalf.

But the exodus to Utah was not like any other recorded in history. The exodus to Italy was to a land of sunshine, native fruits and flowers; the march of Xenophon's "Immortal Band" was a march of fighting men back to their homes; the exodus of the Pilgrims was to a new world of unmeasured possibilities; but the exodus to Utah was a march out of Despair, to a destination on the unresponsive breast of the Desert.

The Utah Pioneers had been tossed out of civilization into the wilderness and on the outer gate of that civilization a flaming sword of hate had been placed, which was turned every way against the refugees.

All ties of the past had been sundered. They were so poor that their utmost hope was to secure the merest necessities of life. If ever a dream of anything like comfort or luxuries came to them, they made a grave in their hearts for that dream and buried it that it might not longer vex them.

Such was their condition as they took up their western march. The spectacle they presented was sorrowful enough to blind with tears the eyes of the angels of Pity and Mercy.

Day by day, the train toiled on its weary journey. There was the same limitless expanse of wilderness around them at dawn and at sunset. The same howl of wolves was their only lullaby as they sank to sleep at night. Only the planets and far-off stars rolling on their sublime courses and smiling down upon them from the upper deep, were a nightly symbol that God still ruled, commanded order and would not forget.

In sunshine and in storm they pressed onward for five hundred miles, then followed five hundred miles more over the rugged mountains which make the backbone of the continent. Their teams

grew steadily weaker, more and more obstructions were interposed in their path, but they never faltered.

Men are supposed to bear such trials. These men had already received an experience which had, in a measure, prepared them for it. It was nothing for them to sleep with only the stars for a canopy. They had learned to economize food and clothing and to smile at hardships and fatigue. Again the toil of the day made a bed on the prairie seem soft as down when they sank to sleep. Moreover, they were not gifted with vivid imaginations; they had accepted a faith which made them patient and obedient, and one day was like another to them.

But what must the women of that company have endured? What longings must they have repressed and smiled while repressing them. Women love gentle homes; they have innate desires for fair garments, rich adornments; they dream of surrounding their homes and those whom they love with the grace and cheer and charm of their presence and accomplishments.

As the men slept, and the women lay listening to the bark of wolves and hoot of owls, and they felt the wild around them peopled with uncanny things, what must have been the cross they bore? They were nearing no land of vine and flowers and gold. Only the desert awaited them—the desert with its chill and its repellent face.

They reached it at last, and when their leader told them they had reached their chosen place and they raised their voices in thanksgiving, it was a repetition of what was done on the shores of the Atlantic, and was as touching and as grand as when:

"Amid the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea."

They began the work of trying to make rude homes. There was no hope except to live, and to live, merely, required incessant exertion and never ending hardships.

The earth would yield nothing without artificial help. Then there were the scourges of locusts, and of worms that blighted the plants at their roots. They fought their way, they pushed their settlements from valley to valley, against heat and cold, against the frontier and the savage and preserved until flowers began at last to bloom and fruits to ripen, and they were able to draw around them some of life's comforts. Though what they did, they

performed as a duty, still the record of it when written makes a page of history every letter of which is gold.

And whatever the future holds in store for Utah, that story of toil and suffering and final triumph should be held as sacred history to every man who honors devotion to duty in men, and self-sacrifice in women.

It should be taught to the children in the school, and one lesson that should be impressed upon the mind of every child is, that a wrong act on his or her part would be a reproach to the brave men and women who came here in the shadow of despair, and by incessant toil, and by life-long abnegation laid solidly here the foundation of a State.

And out of the granite of these mountains should be hewed an imperishable monument, which should be set up in some conspicuous place and upon it should be embossed words like these:

"They wore out their lives in toil. They suffered without plaint. From nothing they created a glorified state. Honor and reverence and glory everlasting be theirs."

Z. C. M. I.

The store, founded by President Brigham Young in 1868, is only a minute's walk from the Bureau of Information on the Temple Square. This old institution, known as the Z. C. M. I., is as interesting to the tourist as the John Wanamaker store in New York is to the visitor to the great metropolis. Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution is the first department store in the far West, and one of the first in the United States, and its chief purpose is to benefit all the people of Utah and the West. Organized, under the immediate direction of the great pioneer founder of Utah, there is an economic principle behind it that makes it a vital force in the industrial life of the State. At the time of its inception merchandise was hauled from the Missouri River by ox teams, and it was a long and tedious journey of over a thousand miles across desert and mountains. It sometimes took six months to haul freight to Utah, but in order to supply the needs of the pioneer communities and to prevent the enrichment of a few people, this great store, the Z. C. M. I. was founded. Business grew fast and during the first year the sales amounted to \$1,230,700. Today, the annual sales of the establishment are approximately \$14,000,000.



Z. C. M. I.

Every tourist should take back home with him something from UTAH'S pioneer store. Abreast of the times, no institution of its kind in America carries a higher grade of stock. It has purchasing connections with the large factories of New York and Europe, and such connections make it possible for the purchaser to select styles up to the moment, and yet the prices are as low as any place in the West. You will find here the ever popular and useful sweater, vacation-wear, leather goods, fishing tackle, fire-arms, auto rugs, shoes, hosiery, lingerie, ladies' dresses of all kinds, and a cafeteria that caters to everybody on the road. Come in and get your jackets, overcoats, trunks, valises, luncheon baskets, and all kinds of novelties.

The Hotel Utah is a magnificent, thoroughly fireproof hostelry of 500 rooms erected at a cost of \$2,500,000, and opened in June, 1911.

No hotel in America has a more ideal location. It is situated immediately across the street from the Great "Mormon" Temple with its splendidly kept grounds, and right in the very heart of the



Hotel Utah

interesting and historical spots of the city, and yet in the very center of the shopping district.

The rates for rooms without bath, \$1.50 per day. With bath \$2.50 per day and upwards.

Hotel Utah has recently opened a large fine Cafeteria where popular prices prevail.

Everything in the way of superior service that may be found at the newest and very best hotels of this country.

Geo. O. Relf, General Manager and Director.

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS

Seeing Salt Lake City

The principal points of interest are reached most advantageously by the motor tours operated by the Gray Line Company. Tour-

ists will find these trips so arranged that their time will be utilized to the very best advantage whether they spend a few days or a few hours in the city.

The Company has been engaged in the entertaining of visitors



since 1900 and knows from experience just what interests attract people and the tours are so arranged to completely cover such points.

The trips in and about Salt Lake City are so varied that different types of equipment are required to give the best service. This Company operates high class touring cars, sedans, parlor cars, and coaches, and uses the class of equipment best adapted to the different trips.

The more important tours offered by this Company:

Seeing Salt Lake City and Wasatch Drive, 2½ hrs.....	\$2.00
Saltair Beach, Air Port, and Smelters, 3 hrs.....	2.25
Bingham, a real Mining Camp and the World's largest open-cut Copper Mine, 3½ hrs.....	3.00

Folders descriptive of the trips operated can be obtained at the Bureau of Information or at the Company's office, 29 West South Temple Street, (opposite Temple Square). Gray Line Motor Tours operated by Salt Lake Transportation Co.

Newhouse Hotel

The Newhouse Hotel, located at Main and 4th South, is conveniently near to the city's shopping and theatre district. It is directly opposite the new Federal Building and Post Office.

Completely modern in every respect, The Newhouse enjoys a nationwide reputation for comfort, service and hospitality. It is Salt Lake's newest large fire-proof hotel. The huge Neon sign on

the roof, visible from all parts of the valley, shines forth as a "beacon of hospitality."



The Newhouse Hotel

ing excellent views of the mountains, city, valley and lake. Each room is equipped with private shower or tub bath. Rates are from \$2 to \$4 a day (single).

For the convenience of motor travelers, there is a splendid garage just adjoining the Newhouse.

The Newhouse maintains a large Cafeteria, located on the main floor, flooded with daylight, where excellent meals are served at popular prices. A luxurious Cafe, also on the main floor, caters to those who desire the best in foods and service.

The Newhouse occupies an entire square, with a public thoroughfare on each side, thus affording a maximum of light and air. There are no courts: each of the 400 guest rooms has an outside exposure, giv-

GREAT SALT LAKE

A short distance back, as the geologist measures time, practically all of what is now western Utah, was covered by the waters of a vast inland sea. This great body of water came into existence during a period of unusual humidity and heavy precipitation. It is impossible to state just how large the lake would have become had its rising waters not encountered a niche in the rim of the Great Basin. At its greatest size it attained a depth of fully one thou-

sand feet and at the same time contributed a river as large as Niagara to the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River drainage. The present site of the Tabernacle grounds was buried beneath a depth of nearly nine hundred feet of water.

In course of time climatic conditions gradually changed; precipitation decreased and the water slowly receded until finally it reached the level of our present lake. This ancient inland sea has come to be known in geological literature as Lake Bonneville.

Our present Great Salt Lake, although one of the largest bodies of intensely salt water in the world, is but a shrunken remnant of ancient Lake Bonneville. Contrary to popular opinion the present lake is very shallow; its average depth will scarcely exceed twenty feet and its maximum depth not more than fifty. Its average length is close to seventy-five miles and its maximum width fifty miles. Due to presence of very flat beaches its area varies greatly, even with slight fluctuations in depth.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features in connection with Great Salt Lake is the density of its water. It contains six to eight times as much dissolved matter as does the water of the ocean. It carries a higher percentage of common salt than any other large body of water in the world, and in the general matter of density is surpassed, except in the case of some very small lakes, only by the Dead Sea of the Holy Land.

This extreme salinity is due primarily to the peculiar origin of the lake. The evaporation of the water of ancient Lake Bonneville and that subsequently added by inflowing streams, necessarily left behind all of the dissolved constituents. The accumulation of these materials over vast periods of time is directly responsible for the present salinity. In 1904 Professor Blum of the University of Utah found a total of 27.72 per cent solids in this water, practically all of which was common salt.

More than half a dozen mountain islands emerge from the lake, the largest of which are Antelope and Stansbury; both can plainly be seen from Salt Lake City. Of recent years Antelope Island has been used as a pasture for a large herd of American bison. A plentiful supply of fresh water, coupled with excellent grazing seem to afford practically ideal conditions.

Away off to the northwest is Hat or Bird Island. It comprises scarcely more than twenty-two acres and its highest point is less than one hundred feet above the water. During hatching season it

is the domicile of thousands of wild birds, chiefly pelicans, sea gulls, and blue herons. The nests of these creatures are so closely spaced that it is difficult for the visitor to walk among them without injuring the eggs. A little later in the season the young birds, especially the pelicans, can be seen in droves covering acres of ground. The parent pelicans bring the food in their pouches from rivers fully twenty-five miles way. The sea gulls share in the feast although they contribute nothing in its preparation.

At present the islands can be reached only by boat, although during the early fifties, and again about fifteen years ago, the water became so shallow that Antelope and Stansbury islands could easily be reached by fording. In 1907 a party was conducted overland to Antelope Island when scarcely more than the tires of the vehicle were wet.

From many points of view, however, Great Salt Lake is especially famous because of its unequalled bathing facilities. The density of the water makes it possible for the bather to float without the slightest exertion. In fact, it is physically impossible for a human being to remain submerged. Diving should not be attempted because of the irritating effects of the water upon the respiratory passages.

The exhilaration experienced through bathing in this water can be understood only by those who have actually participated. Bathers are practically a unit in stating that no other water in the world quite equals it.

It is interesting to note that certain deposits and chemical ingredients of the Great Salt Lake were used extensively in the great world war. The peculiar "oolite sand," occurring near Saltair Beach and elsewhere along the lake shore, was used in vast quantities as a flux in the giant copper smelters at Garfield, and untold quantities of potash were extracted from the water and used in the manufacture of high explosives, and at present preparations are being made for the mining of vast quantities of Glauber's salt, which occur in almost unlimited tonnage along the shore lines.

SALT AIR

Utah's Incomparable Pleasure Resort

If you were a world traveler, familiar with all the novel and romantic places on the globe, you would set Saltair down as one of

the half dozen most interesting and alluring anywhere to be found. Its strange setting on the waters of a mysterious "dead sea," its background of thrilling pioneer history and its spaciousness and varied equipment for summer amusement—these set it apart as a place unique! The present year marks the thirty-seventh year for the famous resort. Its penants and streamers, its Moorish towers and gay midway, its gorgeous sunset and marvelous mountain-lake air all invite the traveler to enjoy its attractions and recreations. The thousands of Pacific Ocean seagulls wheel about



Bathing at Saltair

its domes and turrets, glinting in the sun and calling weirdly across the glistening expanse of the sun-silvered "dead sea."

Saltair is a place of strange beauty, subtle mystery, and vibrant romance. A place where you love to linger and to which you long to return. The panoramic view of landscape beauty it affords is a thing you never forget. To the westward are the distant mountains that loom sharply through the clear highland atmosphere of this

beautiful azure lake. To the north and northwest are picturesque islands inhabited by buffalo and birds. Garfield and Magna, smelting centers of the world, are a little distance to the southward. Fifteen miles away lies Salt Lake City in a sweeping cove, and the towering and rugged Wasatch mountains, snow-capped, most of the year.

The sunsets at Saltair hold you in a spell of tremulous wonderment. The interplay of colors on the clouds, the hills and the rippling lake ranges from a blazing swirl of red and gold to the soft, ineffable tints of amber and purple. As the sun slips behind the hills, you follow with your eyes its converging path of glory across the thirty miles of salt water.

Or you forget the alluring scenes to be viewed from this one charmed vantage spot, and plunge joyfully into the diversions of the lake resort, with its nine acres of cemented platform. There is the bathing in the invigorating salt water—22 per cent salt—where you float like a cork! The novelty of not being able to sink—even when you try—is unique with this resort.

Saltair has ample accommodations for the throngs that frequent its waters. There are now 1,000 clean, white, private bath houses, each equipped with a fresh water shower. The floors and aisles are all cemented. It is said that no other bathing resort in the world offers larger or cleaner bathing facilities than Saltair.

Dancing is one of the delights of Saltair. The new pavilion is of Moorish architecture and is two stories high. The dance floor is the largest in the world. Its expanse of unobstructed floor attracts the visitor irresistibly. The pavilion is built over the water, supported by 7,500 immense wooden piles. Cooling breezes play continuously through the great hall.

Saltair's music is always a distinctive feature of the amusement offering. No pains or expense are spared to employ an orchestra that is comparable to the best in America. Dancing is enjoyed six nights of the week, with matinees on holidays. The Sunday afternoon concerts are patronized by thousands throughout the summer.



The Temple Square

SALT LAKE CITY

The "Temple square," situated in the center of the city, is a ten-acre square, surrounded by a stone and adobe wall twelve feet high and three feet thick. The wall was designed by Truman O. Angell and constructed in 1852-3. It is built of adobe and sandstone, and is regarded as not only one of the best known pioneer land marks of the city, but its lines and freedom from any ornamental decorations make it impressive and beautiful. Through large gates on each of the four sides the passerby gets glimpses of the beautifully parked grounds. Four days after the arrival of the Mormon pioneers, July 24, 1847, President Brigham Young picked out the site of the Temple Block, and declared that, "Here we will build the Temple of our God." On the evening of the same day, the ten acres selected for the Temple square were marked out, and it was decided that the City should surround the square.



Interior Bureau of Information

Immediately inside the south gate is an attractive building of artistic architectural design. This is the "Bureau of Information." Strangers are welcomed into comfortably furnished rooms, where at brief intervals parties are formed and are escorted through the buildings and grounds by ladies and gentlemen, who give their time freely for the entertainment of the visiting public. Every year 200,000 visitors are entertained here. Literature is distributed very liberally and is given free. Thirty-nine States and seven foreign countries have been represented upon the registry books in one day.

From the beginning the stranger is impressed with the aesthetic spirit of the Temple square. In the east reception hall of the "Bureau" is a beautiful model of PAUL REVERE made for the city of Boston by the famous sculptor, Cyrus E. Dallin, a native son of Utah. In the west hall is the bronze statue of the HAND-CART FAMILY, a masterpiece of art. The sculptor is Torleif Knaphus, a Norwegian, who came to Utah a few years ago, and has found here a wealth of subjects for his work.

The hand-cart migration was a distinct movement in western pioneer travel. From 1856 to 1861 nearly 4,000 people crossed the

plains on foot and pulled their carts, on which were their belongings. Although some deaths occurred between the Missouri River and the Salt Lake valley, it was nevertheless a successful movement, and the people who came added much to the industrial and social life of the growing communities of Utah.

Every year thousands of people from Europe gathered at Florence on the Missouri River, and crossed the plains to Utah by



A Bronze of a Hand-cart Family

ox-teams. In 1855 and 1856 hundreds of Europeans were fleeing from their native countries particularly on account of the Crimean war and the high cost of food. Among them were those who had joined the Mormon Church and who wanted to reach their "Zion." It was a problem to Governor

Young as to just how to get his people from the Missouri River to Utah. The people who emigrated were poor. They had no money with which to buy wagons and oxen, so some other plan had to be devised. Hand-carts were built, and the men and women pushed or pulled them with their belongings over a thousand miles, between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City. Every company was under the direction of a captain or leader, and was well organized. The hand-cart companies brought to the State artisans, traders, agriculturists, blacksmiths, and men learned in the professions. While the hardships were many, the hand-cart migration stands out as one of the greatest economic and social factors in the history of Utah. "The wilderness and solitary place was glad for them; and the desert blossomed as the rose."

SCENIC UTAH

As the gateway to sixty-one national parks and monuments, Salt Lake City is truly the "Center of Scenic America." Only within the past few years—we might say less than seven—have Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, Zion, and the Kaibab Forest been mere words to the public, but picturesque words of increasing portent and possibility as story after story of undreamed of marvels and beauties have begun to drift out from the heart of Utah's semi-wilderness from daring scouts, chance homesteaders, or adventurers. The hidden splendors of these wonder spots have now been made accessible.



ZION NATIONAL PARK

In Zion National Park, the majesty of towering heights and the glorious coloring make a sight never to be forgotten. Here are to be found unexplored canyons and peaks—silent but vivid reminders of the past in their ancient cliff-dwellings. The homes of an ancient race have historic connections with Spanish explorers, which lend charm and beauty to them. The park covers 76,000 acres and forms the southern terminus of the Wasatch range of mountains.

BRYCE CANYON

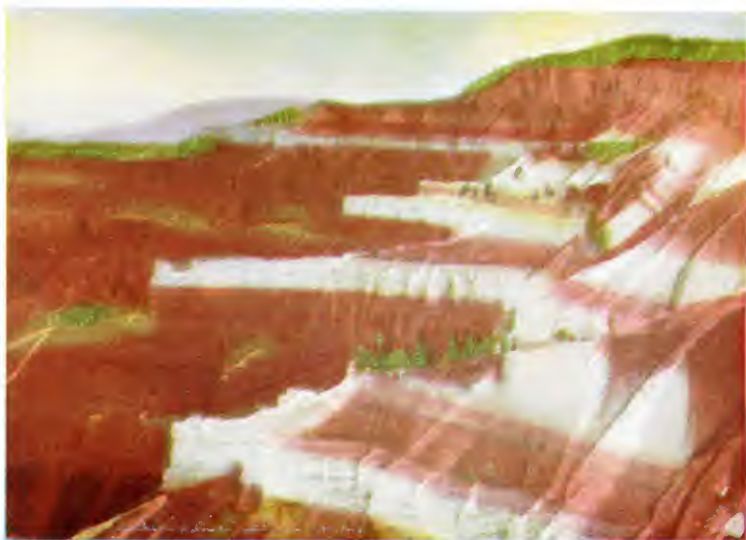
Bryce Canyon is one of the scenic marvels of the world. It is truly a glorious, multi-colored wonderland. Here the imagination may picture a whole series of Arabian nights adventures, enacted upon the walls and among the curious and grotesque pinnacles, hollows and cliffs of this vast amphitheatre of fantastic erosions in flaming color. The whole gives the impression of a vast ruined and deserted city whose pomp and splendor still remain with startling vividness in the flaming scarlet and gold of the rocks.



Bryce Canyon is situated in the heart of the Sevier National Forest in Garfield County, Utah. It ranks with the greatest of the world's national wonders. It is not really a canyon, however, but a great amphitheatre or basin, from one to two miles wide and three miles long. The first view of it, as you arrive, is from the rim. The eyes are fairly staggered by the imposing monuments that adorn the sides and bottom of the basin. From the rim to the floor is a drop of one thousand feet and many of the giant monoliths exceed in height the tallest buildings of America.

CEDAR BREAKS

Like Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks is the result of long ages of erosion. It is more colorful than Bryce, and the basin is deeper. The elevation in the forest on its rim is 10,300 feet. It covers nearly sixty square miles and lies directly north of Zion National Park, at the head of Cedar Canyon, in the heart of the Sevier National Forest and twenty miles east of Cedar City. You follow up Cedar Canyon, past a beautiful natural bridge, which has a span of sixty feet and an arch of seventy feet. It is the latest discovered of the nat-



ural bridges of Utah. Upon reaching the plateau, the level road winds in and out of the trees of the Sevier National Forest, when suddenly, you arrive at the brink, the stupendous chasm, miles across and a half mile or more in depth yawns before you. Chief in importance among the many giant formations are the "Walls of Jericho" and the "Gate of the Forbidden City." The former is a perfect stone arch, huge and fantastic. "The majestic sight leads not to speech, but to silent contemplation."

THE GRAND CANYON

The glory of the Grand canyon of the Colorado has been heralded far and wide as it has been seen from the south rim, but coming up the huge chasm from southern Utah by way of the Kaibab Forest is possibly the most thrilling of all the approaches to the canyon.

At the rim of the canyon itself, you stand at Bright Angel Point and gaze below into the chasm reaching to awesome depths, and again—you look across—thirteen miles from rim to rim, and at night you can watch the twinkling specks of gold-like fireflies, the



lights of the El Tovar Hotel on the south rim. There are terraces pinnacles, gorges—scarlet and golden in the sunlight or softened to purple and molten silver in the shadows. Moonlight at Bright Angel is an experience to merit a trip half way around the world—a scene so vast, silent and majestic that it fills the spectator with awe and wonder. The view from the north rim, 1,200 feet higher than the south, is more magnificent and offers a panorama that cannot be pictured in words. The north rim is only reached through Utah and by way of the Kaibab Forest.

THE SEAGULL MONUMENT

How the gulls saved the wheat fields of Utah in 1848 is one of the most beautiful stories in western history. It is told today by the few pioneers remaining, and the listener is impressed with the pathos of those days of toil and struggle.

The gulls have been known to the Ute Indians for ages. These birds, to them, were fed in the home of the Great Spirit, which was an island in the Blue Sea toward the setting sun. Their whiteness was of the clouds, for wherever birds live, their color partakes of the nature of their surroundings. So with the gulls. They came from the snow and cloud lands beyond, and were always regarded as birds from the mystic world of the Great Spirit. There is a Pawnee legend also, which gives the origin of the gulls. "Some people in a boat," say the Pawnees, "desired to go around a point of land, which projected far into the water. As the water was always in a violent commotion under the end of the point which terminated in a high cliff, some of the women were requested to walk over the neck of land. One of them got out with her children in order to lighten the boat. She was directed to go over the place and they promised to wait for her on the other side. The people in the boat had gone so far that their voices, giving the direction, became indistinct. The poor woman became confused, and suspected they wanted to desert her. She remained about the cliff constantly crying the last words she heard. She ultimately changed into a gull, and now shouts only the sound, "Go over—Ooover—oover—oo."

The people of Utah have reason for loving the gulls. In the spring of 1848, hundreds of acres of wheat had been planted in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The prospects were good for a bountiful harvest, and the people were happy in the realization that their starving days would soon be over. The plowing and planting had been done with care, and with the sunshiny days of spring, the fields looked beautiful. On the Cottonwood and Mill Creek to the south and east of Salt Lake City, fruitful gardens and grain fields had replaced the sage brush land. A large number of immigrants were expected during the summer months, and the people were making preparations to receive them. Many people had arrived in the spring, and their souls were touched with gladness as they looked for the first time upon the "land of promise."



The Sea Gull Monument

It had been decided to gather into a store house enough wheat to provide for the poor immigrants who were expected during the Autumn. The people always thought of the welfare of one another. If one band of immigrants had plenty, they were ready to share with others. So it was during the season of 1848. Not only were the people, living in the valley, looking to their own preservation, but they were always hoping that enough might be raised to help all their brethren and sisters who were to come later over the dreary plains.

It was during the latter part of the month of May, the crickets

began to attack the wheat fields far and wide. At first little thought was given to the pests, but within a few days, a devouring horde had swept down upon the valley, eating everything before them, leaving neither blade nor leaf. Bancroft, the historian, says:

"Men, women, and children turned out enmasse to combat the pest, driving them into ditches or upon piles of reeds, which they would set on fire, striving in every way, until their strength was exhausted, to beat back the devouring host. But in vain they toiled; in vain they prayed."

The pest was terrible. It increased alarmingly every day. The people prayed and fasted. They had great faith, though the children often cried with fright, and the women begged their God for help. Many hundreds of immigrants were on the plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, and were expected during the summer. One company had reached Ft. Bridger, and were told by messengers, of the terrible plight in the valley. Think of the feelings of those immigrants, when they were told that they were going to a land of famine, and yet they knew that God would deliver them from hunger.

Their faith and toil were rewarded. For while the people stood with stricken hearts, there came from the islands of the Great Salt Lake the gulls—myriads of these strange, snow white birds, with wild cries—winging their way. At first, a new fear arose in the hearts of the people as they saw the birds settling down upon the fields—a fear that another foe had come to complete the destruction of the growing grain. Think of their joy, when they saw the gulls pounce upon the black crickets and begin to gorge themselves, so ravenously indeed, that the birds overstuffed by their rapid and heavy feeding, would regurgitate their spoil, and then continue devouring. This fact might seem incredible were it not amply proved by the testimony of hundreds of witnesses, as well as by the nature of the bird itself, which has the habit of regurgitating its food after carrying it to the island home to feed its young. The people gazed in amazement upon the birds and their beneficent work. It was a miracle they had witnessed. God had answered their prayers. For days the destruction went on, when the winged deliverers, having destroyed the plague, quietly flew back to their island homes in the Great Salt Lake.

The crops were spared, and the people saved from starvation. The following winter was a hard one and the people were put on rations, and required to eat roots and thistles, but they all shared

alike, and in hopeful spirits the winter passed and the next year beautiful fields of wheat grew in the valley.

Today, sentiment and a law prevent people from killing the gulls. In fact, when these white winged birds are seen, they inspire a feeling of reverence.

On Wednesday, October 1, 1913, the beautiful monument in honor of the gulls was unveiled in Salt Lake City. The sculptor is



Mahonri Young. The monument consists of a granite pedestal, upon which rests a granite column over sixteen feet high, on the top of which is a large granite ball, upon which two gulls are gently alighting. The birds are done in bronze, covered with a gold leaf, and the group weighs nearly five hundred pounds. Around the foot of the pedestal, is a beautiful fountain about 30 feet in diameter and in the water swim hundreds of gold

fish. On each of three sides of the pedestal is a bronze picturing a scene in the valley during those pioneer days.

The first bronze shows the beginning of agriculture in the arid west. The desert is dry and parched. From the sage-brush run lizards and horned toads. A camp has been made, and a woman, the ever constant companion of man, is preparing the noon-day meal. The figures glow with warm pulsating life. Oxen are plunging ahead with plow, while the man guides them, and the boy urges them on with lash and word. Determination marks the faces of the figures, and the charm of the relief is in the vivid impression it conveys. "It is the place," said their leader. They must not hesitate. The virgin soil must be reclaimed by hard work and faith. Wheat must be sown and potatoes planted. The oxen partake of the spirit of the people, for they bend hard to their yokes, as they tug at the soil. An Indian sits by watching the work and on his face is a look of wonderment. He will know again the use of the virgin soil, as

did his forefathers. It is savagery meeting civilization in the wilderness. The highest quality in the faces of the figures, is moral earnestness. The entire ensemble gives one the feeling of faith, work, and hope.

The second bronze tells a dramatic story. Crickets are devouring the wheat fields. Hundreds of acres have been wasted. Men, women, and children have fought for days to destroy the pest but to no avail. Would God let them starve in the wilderness? A man is sitting with bowed head. In his face is helplessness and grief, and yet above him is a scene like a vision. His agonizing prayer has been heard, but he is fatigued with the work and worry of many days and nights. Near him is a woman holding a little child by the hand. There is a simple, unconscious grace to the figure, and her appearance is symbolic of maternal purity. She stands in majestic silence and on her face is the look of a supreme faith in God. All will be well. It is of such women that Benjamin Ide Wheeler once wrote:

"Over rude paths beset with hunger and risk, she passed on toward the vision of a better country. To an assemblage of men busy with the perishable rewards of the day, she brought the three-fold leaven of enduring society—faith, gentleness, and home with the nurture of children."

The third bronze shows the harvest days. The wheat fields have been saved, and the people will have bread. They praise God for their deliverance. God had sent the white winged messengers to save the crops. The bronze exhales a spirituality rich and beautiful. One senses the protective grace of the Almighty, who has a far greater work for these children of the wilderness to do. The gulls are the saviors, and the destiny of the colony is assured by miracle.

Children play for joy, and the entire scene is resonant of sunshine. The wheat falls beneath the sturdy stroke of the men, who have



toiled and prayed, until their work is done and their prayer is answered. There is no fear, no despair. They will live on now and prosper, and in their labor on the virgin soil will they find their happiness and peace. The fundamental industry of their new colony shall be agriculture—the beautifying of the land and making it productive and useful for God's children. The men have conquered the elements, and God has sent them His blessings and help in time of sore distress.

The fourth bronze reads:

*"Sea Gull Monument
Erected in Grateful Remembrance of
the Mercy of God to the Mormon
Pioneers"*



The sculptor, Mahonri Young, is a native of Utah, and is a grandson of President Brigham Young. The monument stands as a reminder and lesson to all the children of the State of the preservation at God's hand of the grain which was to insure food for the pioneers of 1847. Mr. Young has told a wonderful story in the monument, a story of deep significance, with vibrant force, with a compelling attraction.

THE ASSEMBLY HALL

The Assembly Hall is a semi-Gothic structure of gray granite, occupying the southwest corner of the grounds. It was built during 1877 to 1882 and is 68 x 120 feet in dimensions. The furnishings of the interior are very simple.

Above the pipe organ is sketched a beehive on the ceiling. The beehive is the emblem of the state of Utah and symbolizes industry. When the Mormon pioneers asked that their new territory be admitted to the Union as a State in 1850 they suggested that it be called

the "State of Deseret." The word "Deseret" is taken from the Book of Mormon and means honey-bee. Statehood was refused but the territory of Utah was organized by congress and Brigham Young was appointed Governor by the president of United States, Millard Fillmore. From that time to the present the state seal has been the Beehive which symbolizes thrift and industry.

The Assembly Hall is typical of all the houses of worship among



Assembly Hall

the Latter-day Saints. Services are open to the public and the buildings are used in a manner that is conducive to the social, intellectual, and religious uplift of the people. Meetinghouses are constructed by the tithes of the people. The Mormons observe the ancient law of tithing, as it was given to the children of Israel. Every member of the Church is expected to pay one-tenth of his income as a free-will offering for the support of the Church. Every meetinghouse in the Church is a social center as well as a place of worship, and the one thousand meeting houses in Utah attest something of the religious and social activities of the Mormon people.

THE TABERNACLE

The Tabernacle is one of the largest auditoriums in the world, and seats about eight thousand people. It is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. The self-supporting roof rests

upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone, which are from ten to twelve feet apart in the entire circumference of the building. These buttresses support great wooden arches, which span 150 feet. The arches are of a lattice truss construction, and are held together with great wooden pegs and binding of cowhide. On the interior one is impressed with the great vaulted ceiling, and "the vastness of the place grows upon one and inspires one with mingled feeling of solemnity and admiration."

The large Tabernacle was begun in 1863. President Young and the people had given the subject of building a large "meeting-house"



Tabernacle Under Construction

careful consideration. Brethren were called to the task, some contributing money, others giving their labor. In the spring and summer of 1863, men were busy getting out timber and sandstone from the mountains east of the city. The plan of the building was drawn by President Brigham Young, William H. Folsom, and Henry Grow.

Mr. Grow had a unique scheme for the roof, a plan which was adopted and executed. Some few years before, he had built a bridge over the Jordan River, immediately west of the city. "It was constructed after the Remington patent of lattice bridges, in which planking and pegs were used." Mr. Grow was a bridge builder

in his native state, Pennsylvania, and had constructed many bridges of the Remington type. On coming West, he obtained permission from the inventor to use the idea in Utah, and it was accepted by President Young as the one practical theory for the construction of the new house of worship. The two mechanics, Grow and Folsom, made the plans for the building which will ever mark them as geniuses in the profession of architecture.

At the semi-annual conference held in Salt Lake City in October, 1861, William H. Folsom was sustained as Church architect, and in April, 1863, "Surveyor Jesse W. Fox began the survey for the Tabernacle just west of the Temple foundation." William H. Folsom superintended the construction of the building, and while there were delays at times, owing to the lack of timber and other material, the building was sufficiently completed for religious services in 1867. The sandstone used for the buttresses and foundation was brought from the quarries east of the City. Large stones were placed on heavily constructed drays with two large wheels. It sometimes took two and three yoke of oxen to haul one rock to the temple grounds. Men worked in well organized groups, and the construction went quietly and systematically on to completion. Masons, carpenters, and plasterers were brought from different parts of the Territory and given work, and the maximum number of men employed during the construction was 250. An average of seventy men was employed in plastering the building, which was dedicated August 6, 1867. People came from all parts of the State to attend the exercises, and many walked hundreds of miles to be present at the services, and great was their joy on seeing the House of Worship completed.

The immense roof, which is the principal portion of the building rests upon forty-four piers of cut sandstone masonry, each nine feet from the outside to the inside of the building, three feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height. On each side of the building are nine pillars in a straight line. From these an arch of forty-eight feet is sprung. Thirteen arches spring at each end from thirteen piers, which stand on a circle. The height from the floor to the ceiling in the center of the building, is 70 feet. Between the ceiling and the roof, there is a space of ten feet. The roof is framed of lattice-arched bents, each arch converging and meeting at the highest given point of the main outside bents, where they are securely fastened with cowhide and wooden pegs. On the

north and south sides are thirty spaces between the piers, where the windows, containing over 2,500 panes of glass, are placed. In twelve of the spaces are the doors opening outward, which affords ready egress from the building. There are four small doors in the west end of the building, and two large ones in the east end, leading to the gallery.

Above the piers are over one million feet of timber; in the floor, 80,000 feet; in the joists, 100,000 feet; in the sleepers, 300,000 feet; in the doors, stand, benches, and other equipment, 290,000 feet; in the aggregate 1,500,000 feet. The roof was originally covered with nearly 400,000 shingles, but these were replaced in 1900 by a metallic covering weighing many tons.

The contract for the timber was obtained by Mr. Joseph A. Young, who established a number of saw mills, and kept wood-choppers in the neighboring canyons for many months. Much of the lumber was obtained from Cottonwood canyon, southeast of the city. No nails were used in the roof, the timbers being tied in place with cowhide and held together with wooden pegs.

At first there was no gallery in the building, but in 1870 the large gallery was built around the entire building with the exception of where the choir seats are placed. This lessened the effect of vastness in the building as well as diminishing the apparent height. Supported by 72 columns, the lines add to the artistic effect of the building. With the finishing of the gallery, the acoustic properties were improved, making it one of the best places for hearing in the world. The Tabernacle, like many other of the beautiful buildings in Salt Lake, observes the laws of proportion and purity of style. Plainness and simplicity are its leading characteristics, and show that the men who had the direction of its building were great mathematical and constructive artists. They had to build with the materials at their command and, while the work is simple, the effect is great. Different from the church buildings of the Old World or of eastern America, it stands alone in the architectural world in its distinctive features and is adapted to the climate, the land, and the worship of the people.

THE GREAT ORGAN

In the west end of the Tabernacle is the Great Organ. It was constructed over 60 years ago by Utah artisans, and most of it from native material. It was built under the direction of Joseph



Tabernacle Choir and Organ

Ridges, who was assisted by Neils Johnson, Shure Olsen, Henry Taylor, Frank Woods, and others. Joseph J. Daynes was the first organist and officiated from 1865 to 1900. In later years, strides were made in organ construction, and improvements were constantly necessary in order to keep the Organ apace with the times. In 1915 the Church Authorities decided to have the entire Organ thoroughly re-built and enlarged and a contract to do this was made with the "Austin Organ Company, Hartford, Conn." The original case has been preserved and is now the center of the elevation. A new extension of about 15 feet in width has been built on both sides so that the present Organ is practically 30 feet wider than originally. The entire mechanism has been changed and such pipes of the old Organ have been used as were in good condition; these have been regulated and revoiced to conform to the new tonal scheme. Especially notable among these old pipes is the large 32-foot open diapason. In the construction of the original Organ, white vertical grain pine was used, which was obtained from the mountains and brought in wagons from Southern Utah, a haul of 300 miles. The great 32-foot pipes required many thousand feet of this particular lumber.

The organ is built on the Austin Universal Chest system, some of these chests being as large as an ordinary room. They can be entered by air-tight doors even when the organ is in use and all the mechanism seen in operation. This system of construction gives the advantages of an absolute unvarying pressure to all pipes and accessibility to all the magnets, pneumatics, valves, etc., of the organ mechanism.

The console is placed near the front of the choir gallery so the organist can hear both the organ and choir to the best advantage. A large new Antiphonal or Echo organ is located in the basement at the opposite end of the building. There are seven sections of this organ containing one hundred and twelve sets of pipes, the total number of pipes numbering between seven and eight thousand.

Free organ recitals are given daily at 12 o'clock noon (except Sunday) under the direction of the First Presidency of the Church.

The Tabernacle Choir.—This famous body of singers (known generally as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir) was organized by President Brigham Young in the early days of the State. The original conductors of the Choir, in order of their service, have been as follows: John Parry, Stephen Goddard, James Smithies, Prof. Charles J. Thomas, Robert Sands, Prof. George Careless, Prof. E. Beesley, and Prof. Evan Stephens. The choir was enlarged to about one hundred singers at the time it was transferred to the large Tabernacle under Prof. Careless' direction, and, with his wife, Mrs. Lavina Careless, as leading soprano, it achieved almost national reputation.

The present organization of several hundred enrolled singers dates back to 1890. The present conductor is Professor Anthony C. Lund.

Since the year 1893, in addition to giving regular service at the Tabernacle, the choir has taken the following tours out of the State: one to Chicago (to the World's Exposition); one to Denver, (to the International Eisteddfod); three to San Francisco and Northern California; one to Seattle (Exposition); and one to New York City and Washington, D. C., where the members appeared at the White House as guests of the President of the United States. The choir also appeared in all the large cities, enroute, receiving everywhere the highest praise from critics and music lovers.

Most of the great traveling artists and musical organizations have



Temple Square, Salt Lake City

appeared with the Choir in its famous home-building to the mutual delight of visitors and visited.

In its repertoire are included the leading choral numbers from the master composers of both oratorio and opera, ancient and modern, which are supplemented often with the best compositions of "home" composers.

THE MORMON TEMPLE

The Mormons have built temples from the beginning of their history. At Kirtland, then at Nauvoo, in Utah, Arizona, Canada and Hawaii, they have erected a series of great buildings with painstaking care. While in the older buildings the people manifested an architectural independence and resourcefulness, the modern temples show more of the classical forms. All the buildings indicate a sincere cultural movement which arouses enthusiasm and co-operation in every department of intellectual and spiritual activity. The largest and most interesting of the Mormon temples is at Salt Lake City. There is an intelligent ideal behind it, for it has in its conception the All-loving Christ as the Redeemer of the World, and this is what gives it the spirit of truth. When the Mormons arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, President Brigham Young picked out the site for a Temple to God. Work was begun on the Temple in 1853, and forty years later it was completed.

In order to understand any religious building we must know the thoughts and emotions which testify alike to the beauty and goodness of human life. We must know the faith and thought of the builders, as well as the craft with which the walls were built. The Mormon pioneers were in the wilderness, suffering the hardships and joys of pioneer life—hunger and labor, seed-time and harvest, love and death, faith and doubt. In the early days all the material for the Temple as well as the Tabernacle was hauled for many miles by ox teams. Religious buildings are creations and expressions of the feelings of the people who build. So with the temples and tabernacles of Mormondom, they are the expressions of deep religious hopes and desires. The Latter-day Saints feel as they look upon one of their temples the words of Abul-Fazl:

"O God, I see in every Temple, people who see Thee;
And in every language I hear, they praise Thee."

The Salt Lake Temple is imposing in its dimensions and pro-

portions. Within its portals, hundreds of faithful people are working for the dead, that they, too, may know the Gospel of Christ, and through their free agency may be saved. Marriages are performed in the temples, and vows taken to live pure and clean lives. Meetings are held by the various councils of the Church, in which the problems of religion and life, church government and problems are considered.

The Temple is built of gray granite, many of the rocks of which are so large that it required four yoke of oxen four to six days to haul each of them to the grounds. In 1873, a railroad was built to the quarries, which facilitated the transportation of the material. The Temple has a foundation sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep. The basement walls are eight feet thick, and the upper walls are six feet thick. The extreme length of the building is 186½ feet; the extreme width 118½ feet. The east center tower is 210 feet high, and the west center tower 204 feet. The largest dressed rocks of the building are known as the "Earth Stones." They are at the base of the buttresses near the ground. Each of these blocks of granite is five and one-half feet high, four and one-half feet wide, and weighs over three tons. On each of them is carved, in bas-relief, a globe three feet and eleven inches in diameter. They cost about three hundred dollars each. The "Moon Stones," fifty in number, are inserted in the buttresses in line with the top of the first row of oval windows. Above the "Moon Stones" are "Sun Stones," fifty in number. Nearly all the keystones of the windows and doors in the building are ornamented with a beautifully cut five-pointed star. There are classical features to the Temple—Romanesque and Gothic. Yet the builders were compelled to utilize new methods, but they were always expressive of a spiritual ecstasy which the ideals of the Church had aroused. On the capstone of the east central tower is the soaring statue of an angel in a blaze of gold proclaiming the everlasting Gospel to the world. It is the work of the famous American sculptor, Cyrus E. Dallin. The coming of the Angel marks the fulfillment of the prophecy contained in Rev. 14:

"6. And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people.

"7. Saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of his judgment is come; and worship Him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."

ORDINANCES



The temples of the Latter-day Saints are not designed as places of public assembly for the people in general. They are holy places devoted to sacred ordinances, as was Solomon's Temple in the days of the ancient Jews.

Baptisms are performed as well as other rites for the dead, for the Latter-day Saints believe that there is hope in the future life for those to whom the chance has not come in this life to receive the benefits of Christ's vicarious atonement. They believe as is taught in the Bible that the Gospel was preached in the Spirit world to the

dead. All of the outward ordinances of the Gospel such as baptism pertain to this world, but they may be performed in a vicarious way by the living for the dead. The living are baptised in the temple in the names of, or proxies for their dead ancestors, and the efficacy of the ordinance depends on its acceptance or its rejection by the ones for whom it is performed. The Apostle Paul's reference: (I Cor. 15:29) proves that it was a doctrine of the early Christian church. This doctrine of salvation for the dead, with many other precious truths has been restored to the Latter-day Saints by revelation. Baptism is performed by immersion, and for this purpose there is provided in the temples a font supported by brazen oxen similar to those in Solomon's Temple of which we read in the Old Testament. (I Kings 7:23-25).

Marriages are also performed in the temple. Marriage is regarded so sacred by those who enter into the covenant that the words of Christ, namely: "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven," is held by the church as a sacred admonition. The Latter-day Saints believe, therefore, that the family ties which are formed in this life will be perpetuated beyond the grave. These sealing ordinances performed in the temples are regarded among the most sacred ceremonies of the church. The tourist may readily

understand why the temples of the Latter-day Saints are sacred buildings.

Vows are taken to live pure lives and for this reason divorces within the "Mormon" church are few in number. The Temple ordinances demand of the Latter-day Saints honesty and virtue; and their religion becomes a holy synthesis of all that is true, and beautiful, and good.

The Temple suggests the beliefs of the people who built it.

Mormonism had its beginning as an organized Church on the sixth day of April, 1830. The founder was Joseph Smith, who had for years been concerned with the subject of religion, and finally



Statues of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith

had declared that he had had a visitation of God the Father and His Son, Jesus Christ. The organization of the Church had come as a culmination of a long series of events in the life of the Prophet. He had translated the "Book of Mormon" from golden plates, the priesthood of God had been restored through him, and finally the Church of Jesus Christ was organized in Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Joseph Smith reestablished the religion of Christ upon the earth and ushered in what is called the "Dispensation of the Fulness of Times."

In the middle of the grounds just north of the Bureau of Information are two life-size statues in bronze, of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and of his brother Hyrum. They are the work of Mahonri Young whose Gull Monument has already been described. Joseph Smith is life-like in character. The carriage of the whole

body, especially in the alert, intellectual head, is convincingly expressed. There is a dignity of repose and energy of life and gesture all the more impressive that it is kept in control. The Prophet holding the Holy Scriptures is in an attitude of expounding the Gospel to his listeners, and one feels that the message has weighty import. On the base of the monument are inscribed the following words of the Prophet:

TRUTH-GEMS

From the Teachings of Joseph Smith

The glory of God is intelligence.

It is impossible for a man to be saved in ignorance.

Whatever principle of intelligence we attain unto in this life will rise with us in the resurrection.

There is a law irrevocably decreed in heaven before the foundations of this world, upon which all blessings are predicated; and when we obtain any blessing from God it is by obedience to that law on which it is predicated.

This is the work and glory of God: to bring to pass the immortality and eternal life of man.

Adam fell that man might be; and men are that they might have joy.

The intelligence of spirits had no beginning, neither will it have an end. Jesus was in the beginning with the Father: man was also in the beginning with God. Intelligence, or the light of truth was not created or made, neither indeed can be.

The spirit and body is the soul of man; and the resurrection from the dead is the redemption of the soul.

"It is the first principle of the gospel to know for a certainty the character of God; and to know that man (as Moses) may converse with Him as one man converses with another."

Hyrum Smith, the brother of Joseph, was the first patriarch of the Church, and witnessed the coming forth of the Book of Mormon. Like his brother Joseph, he received divine authority through the ministration of angels to teach the Gospel and to administer in the ordinances thereof. The revelations of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum are found in one of the standard works of the Church:—**The Doctrine and Covenants.**

The sculptor has modeled the Prophet's brother Hyrum with a touch as tenderly appreciative as that shown in Joseph's statue.

MONUMENT OF THREE WITNESSES

Near the two statues is the new monument of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon, by Avard Fairbanks. This monument is in commemoration of the three men, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, who bore witness that God had revealed himself in this day and age of the world, and that the Book of Mormon is the story of God's dealings with his children upon the American Continent in ancient days.

THE OLD LOG CABIN

In the southeast corner of the Temple Square is located the oldest house in Utah. It is protected under a pergola and is surrounded by an iron fence. This log cabin was built in September,



The Oldest House, Under Pergola

1847, by Osmyn Deuel, and was located just north of the east portal of the old Fort. In 1849, it was used as an office by Captain Howard Stansbury of the Topographical Engineers of the United States Army. Captain Stansbury remained in Salt Lake City during the winter of 1849-50, and with his men made the first survey of the Great Salt Lake. He carefully kept a journal of his work and his notes, afterwards published by the government, were compiled in this old cabin.

As one looks into the little cabin and sees the hearthstone one is reminded of the beautiful lines written by Whittier concerning his boyhood home:

"We piled with care our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney back—
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart,
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-furnished room
Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom."

L. D. S. CHURCH MUSEUM

This museum, though not large, but for quality considered one of the finest in the United States, was founded in 1860 by John W. Young, son of Brigham Young. There are two sections to the museum, one displaying a splendid collection of relics of pioneer days, the other showing the remains and artifacts of the mysterious Aborigines of Southern Utah—the Cliff-dwellers.

In the section devoted to the pioneer days of Utah is a large collection illustrative of the epoch-making migration across the plains and the shifts to which the people were put in establishing a new home in the midst of the mountains. The collection includes a splendid display of both small arms and artillery. Here, too, is to be seen the early printing press, on which the "Deseret News," one of the first papers of the West, was issued in 1850.

There is a fine collection of old melodeons, and two large square pianos hauled across the plains by ox-team in the early fifties, have prominent places in the museum. The beautiful furniture that was once in the parlor of the Lion House, the old home of Brigham Young, was made in early Pioneer days. Within the last few months, the Museum has acquired many relics of the old Salt Lake Theatre, among which is the throne chair used by such actors as Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett when they came to Salt Lake and played "Hamlet" and "Macbeth." A treasured relic of the



Interior of Museum

museum bears this inscription: "This plough was used by Elder William Carter to plough the first half acre in Salt Lake Valley, July, 1847. Also the first furrow in St. George City, Feb., 1862."

One of the most precious relics of the L. D. S. Museum is a bit of diary, not written on parchment but in the curious form of a record on the skull of a buffalo: "Pioneers Camped here June 3rd, 1847, Making 15 Miles Today, All Well, Brigham Young." The caravan conducted by the leader of the Mormon emigration had, at the time of this record, finished about half of the thousand-mile overland march, which lasted for three months and a half; beginning in Nebraska at "Winter Quarters" on the site of the present city of Florence.

All the early-day relics show that the Mormon pioneers stood for those resources that make for culture, namely: newspapers, museums, the drama, the printing press, the home, the church, and the school. Among the rare things in the museum are some of the desks and musical instruments used in the schools of early-day Utah.

The section devoted to the Cliff-dwellers contains numerous human bodies in their sepulchral wrappings of fur and feather cloth,



Cliff-Dwellers Section

with weapons, ornaments, tools, clothing, utensils, and other personal possessions buried with the dead.

A recent report of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, written by Warren R. Dawson says, in speaking of the L. D. S. Museum, that the mummies are among the finest found in America. It appears that they show no trace of having been eviscerated, nor was the epidermis removed, but they bear evidence of having been suspended and smoke-dried. They were found covered in wrappings of cloth and decked with ornaments. There was apparently no trace of pigment on the bodies, although the Indians in the southern part of the State affirm that paint was used in burying the dead. The mummy of a chief lying in the fully extended attitude is particularly interesting, for the hands (with fingers extended) are placed over the pudenda, which was a frequent custom in Egypt during the Twenty-first Dynasty (and also for a time during the Eighteenth). As in the case of Egyptian mummies, the left hand was placed above the right.

The museum has a splendid collection of pottery, basketry, and stone implements, and beautiful pieces of cotton cloth.

One of the outstanding teachings of the Mormon people is "The glory of God is intelligence." Intelligence is also the glory of man. Reading of books is encouraged in all the homes of the people and education is held as an ideal by the youth of the church. The following inscriptions are from the panels around the museum.

God created man in His Own image, in the image of God created He him.—**Genesis.**

God ever works with those who work with Him.—**Aristotle.**

Reverence of God is the basis of morality.—**The Talmud.**

Seek ye out of the best books words of wisdom.—**Doctrine and Covenants.**

With malice towards none, with charity for all.—**Lincoln.**

Yea, truth and justice then will down return to men.—**Milton.**

My strength is of the strength of ten because my heart is pure.—**Tennyson.**

What a piece of work is man; in apprehension how like a God.—**Shakespeare (Hamlet).**

The grace of God is all powerful.—**Stevenson.**

The glory of God is intelligence.—**Doctrine and Covenants.**

Reverence is the chief joy and power of life.—**Ruskin.**

Faith is happiness, illumination, and strength—**Balzac.**

A gentleman is a man of truth; lord of his own actions.—**Emerson.**

What is true and just and honest, all of virtue shall endure—**Browning.**

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going East via the Rio Grande

The wonderful resources of the great state of Utah—her majestic, snow-covered peaks; her crystal lakes, her mountains of gold, silver, and copper; her rich agricultural valleys; her mystifying desert, beckoning the life giving waters of her mountain torrents, are unfolded in a magnificent panorama from the car windows of the Denver & Rio Grande Western trains as they thread their way from the shores of the great salt sea to the summit of the Continental Divide.

Shortly after leaving Salt Lake City, the east-bound traveler over the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad is skirting the shores of Utah Lake to Provo at the foot of the Wasatch Range, where Mount Timpanogos, with its glacier, may be seen. Then on, to climb Soldier Summit and dip down into the vast Utah valley, through Castle Gate where extensive coal mines are located, and up the Colorado River to Grand Junction. Here a 240 mile motor detour may be enjoyed through the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre country to Mesa Verde National Park, where the most impressive group of Cliff Dwellings to be found anywhere is located.

Continuing East from Grand Junction, the train wends its way up the picturesque Colorado River Canon to Glenwood Springs. There is no end of scenic wonders as the train passes kaleidoscopic walls rising 2,500 feet above the tracks. Into the Eagle River Canon, the train glides along passing the Mount of the Holy Cross, and boring under the Great Divide at Tennessee Pass.

The Arkansas River is then followed through Brown Canon into Salida. The Grand Canon of the Arkansas is reached and midway in the canon, is the stupendous Royal Gorge. At this point the walls are but ten yards apart and the sheer granite abutments rise above the tracks, which are built out over the rushing Arkansas by means of a hanging bridge suspended from the walls by great beams.

And now, 1053 feet above the tracks may be seen the newest man-made wonder of the Gorge, a suspension bridge, the highest in the world. A motor detour is provided so that passengers may cross this bridge and view the Royal Gorge and the "Skyline of

America" from this eminence. Stopover is allowed at Canon City and Colorado Springs for this trip.

At Pueblo, the "Pittsburgh of the West," steel mills and smelters form a contrast to the wildness and the ruggedness of the Rockies, through which most of the trip is made. The train continues on to Colorado Springs, Palmer Lake and Denver, the eastern terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

COLORADO SPRINGS

This pleasure resort and residence city of Colorado lies at the base of Pike's Peak, at an elevation of 5,989 feet. Surrounded as it is by the different points of interest of the great Pike's Peak region, it becomes the headquarters for the tourist in visiting this famous



Royal Gorge

locality, and offers to him the fullest facilities. The electric lines equipped with the most modern and luxurious coaches connect all parts of the city.

The site on which stands the Antlers Hotel is generally con-

ceded to be, from a scenic and commercial standpoint, the most attractive in the United States.

On the east the Hotel forms the terminus of Pike's Peak Avenue, the main thoroughfare of Colorado Springs, while on the west the Hotel looks out over its own broad acres of beautiful park to that wonderful vista of foothills and rugged pine-clad mountains out of which rises the massive snow-mantled pinnacle of Pike's Peak. A score of the scenic wonders of America are at the threshold of Colorado Springs, including the far-famed Garden of the Gods, the famous Cog Road to the top of Pike's Peak, Seven Falls, Cave of the Winds and hundreds of other delightful canyon and overland trips and trails.



The Antlers Hotel is recognized as one of the finest hotels in the United States and is conducted on the European Plan and its restaurant has a reputation equal to any in America. You will enjoy a meal at the new and superbly furnished Coffee Shop.

PIKE'S PEAK

"The Scenic Marvel of the American Continent"

Colorado Springs and Manitou will always be the important scenic center of the west; weeks may be spent here without exhausting the almost limitless possibilities for sight-seeing, but the two outstanding trips which will give the visitor quickly the most comprehensive grasp of the scenic wonders of this region are: first, that to the summit of Pike's Peak either by the world famous Cog

Road, or equally famous Automobile Highway, and second, that by automobile to the summit of Cheyenne Mountain over the spectacular Broadmoor-Cheyenne Mountain Highway.

Pike's Peak is undoubtedly America's most famous scenic attraction and of the many thousands of people who visit the west every year, rarely one fails to make the ascent to the summit of the mountain that is fittingly termed the "Monument of the Continent."

The Cog Road starting from Manitou follows the east and south sides, and the Auto Highways follow the north and west sides of the mountain, both terminating at the same station on the summit; the climb either by way of the Cog Road or the Auto Highway is one continuous panorama of wonders and the view



Cog Road

Auto Highway

from the summit embracing sixty thousand square miles of majestic grandeur is unequalled either in this or any other country. The trip is now available one way by auto and the other way by Cog Road at same rate that applies for the auto trip.

THE BROADMOOR-CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY

This new automobile toll road to the summit of Cheyenne Mountain, (one of Colorado's most beautiful and rugged mountains), is perhaps the most spectacular piece of road in America; even here where the scenic wonders are of surpassing grandeur it stands at the top. Literature and more detailed information on these trips will be furnished on application at the Bureau of Information, Temple Block, Salt Lake City, or by writing to F. C. Matthews, Traffic Manager, Colorado Springs, Colo.

MANITOU

Manitou nestles in a cleft of the mountain, at the very foot of Pike's Peak, four miles west of Colorado Springs, with which it is connected with a concrete highway, a five minute electric car, as well as Yellow Cab service. Manitou can justly lay claim to being Colorado's most celebrated watering-place and pleasure resort. The center of all the scenic attractions of the Pike's Peak region and the home of the "Manitou" Soda and Iron Springs so favorably known throughout the entire country.

DENVER, COLORADO

Denver is justly celebrated for its beauty and its appeal to tourists, as well as for its manufacturing and commercial domination of the Rocky Mountain region. "The Paris of America" is a term that is often applied to Denver on account of the beauty of its public buildings and structures, its clean streets and attractive parks. Denver has 281,000 population, and is the rail and highway hub of Colorado, and is the principal gateway to the twelve great national parks.

The first thing that catches the tired traveler's eye coming out of Denver's Union Depot is the famous "Welcome Arch" and just through it is the splendid **Oxford Hotel** with its new fireproof annex just a half block away, yet remarkably free from noise and dirt. You have no taxi-cab or street car fare to pay. Comfort without extravagance in the spacious public lobbies, rest rooms, etc.,



quiet and scrupulously clean bed rooms and parlors, beautifully furnished at rates from \$1.50 per day and up. **Oxford Hotel** has 300 rooms, three splendid cafes and a **Coffee Shop**. It is generally conceded to be the largest popular

priced hotel in Denver. Sight-seeing Autos leave this hotel at convenient hours for City and Mountain trips.

Denver is a wonderfully attractive city, clean, well-lighted, substantially built and possessing fine public buildings, including a magnificent State Capitol, a Federal Building, built of Colorado white marble, the U. S. Mint, and a beautiful public library.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going West via the Union Pacific System

The most interesting and by far the shortest route from Utah to Southern California, is the world-famous Mormon Trail, over which the pioneers drove in prairie-schooners and where the splendid trains of the Union Pacific System speed smoothly today.

Typical western scenery pleases the traveler's eye. The giant rock walls of the towering mountains, the Oquirrh, Wasatch, Pine Valley, Tintic and other mighty ranges, loom against the sky. Their colors magically now purple, amethyst, pink, blood-red sometimes at sunset and shimmering silver under the light of the moon and stars of the desert. They form stupendous castles, pinnacled mosques, grim fortresses and fantastic palaces as delightful as Oriental architectural triumph.

Utah, Nevada, and California are three of the most remarkable states in history in scenic grandeur and in modern development which is transforming them before our very eyes.

Western life and energy is seen along the route. Great herds of cattle graze on the plateaus and in the valleys. Shepherds with faithful dogs tend vast flocks. Down to the stations come the miners' ore from the richly veined mountains of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold. Farms with fertile fields of green, alfalfa and vegetables, make green the gray expanse here and there. Coyotes calmly scan the thundering caravan of steel. Eagles soar above. Rivers roar and froth at the granite canyons which confine them. Rugged heights rise fringed with dark-green cedars.

All the way from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, there is a fascinating panorama, ever changing as the luxurious train sweeps on. At Cedar City in Southern Utah those who have decided to make the automobile side-trip to magnificent Zion National Park, Grand Canyon or Bryce Canyon National Parks leave the train and step into machines.

Zion National Park was opened to travel in 1917 through the construction by the U. S. Government of a perfect highway connecting with other portions of road built by the State of Utah and Washington County. Nowhere on earth is there a gorge of greater splendor and charm. You can motor on to the very floor of the Canyon and stand beside cliffs rising abruptly three thousand feet; nearby to heights of nine thousand four hundred feet.

The Union Pacific System, with the completion of its branch from Lund, Utah, to Cedar City in 1923, connecting with its great fleet of twelve-passenger auto busses, completed transportation facilities to Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab Forest and Grand Canyon National Park, and in keeping with its plan of development purchased and completed commodious El Escalante Hotel at Cedar City, constructed lodge centers and sleeping lodges at Zion, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and a lunch and rest pavilion at Cedar Breaks, expending for this combination service in excess of \$3,500,000. Further im-



Grand Canyon Lodge

provements will be made from time to time as conditions necessitate, so that the Southern Utah-Northern Arizona scenic regions are now provided with a quality of accommodations and service equal to other National Parks of the United States.

The thrilling scenic Mt. Carmel Highway, completed in 1930, reduces the travel time over two hours between Zion National Park and Grand Canyon or Bryce.

Through passengers to Los Angeles, without leaving the train, enjoy Rainbow Canyon and the Palisades in Nevada. Pink pinnacles of sandstone, honeycomber cliffs of gray, titanic rocks of chocolate, gentle valleys opening at one side or the other, tower ruby-red in the lowering sunlight, mine tunnels here and there, battlements of brown

stone flung aloft thirty stories against the turquoise sky, forming waterfalls, smooth stretches of clear water, symmetrical cedars, green and sturdy, the burrow pack train, and every few miles the stout houses of hollow concrete blocks for vigilant track men on duty day and night—these are a few of the sights along the way.

Thriving towns dot the path to sunny Southern California. Garfield, near Salt Lake City, is where the great smelter treats the ores from the famous Bingham copper mine which steam-shovels thirty thousand tons a day on mountain terraces. Another huge smelting plant is located in a Canyon near Tooele. Tintic is a mining district of note. Silver City, Eureka and Mammoth are reached by a branch line. Lynndyl is headquarters for the Sevier Land & Water Company irrigating fifty thousand acres on the skirt of the Pahvant mountains. From Delta, a branch line runs 32 miles to Fillmore, the pioneer capital of Utah, through a charming agricultural region. Delta, Oasis, Malone with its experimental farm operated jointly by the Utah Agricultural College, United States Government and the Union Pacific System, forging ahead; Milford with its rich fields, Moapa and its cantaloupes; Caliente, Nevada, was named from the mineral hot springs which were long used by the Indians. Las Vegas is an up-to-date town with the principal shops of the railroad, and the diverging point for the Boulder Canyon branch of the Union Pacific, which leads to the Hoover Dam site.

One of the most delightful sensations of travel, globe-trotters say, is that experienced on the Union Pacific System as the train crossing the San Bernardino Mountains through Cajon Pass, drops down from the gray rugged mountains into green and lovely Southern California. The ravishing beauty of the valley with its emerald groves of orange, grape fruit and lemon, the eucalyptus trees waving like pale green plumes against the perpetual summer sky, perfume of orange blossoms, gardens, pretty bungalows and elegant villas; these and many other sights combine to present a picture unsurpassed anywhere on earth.

San Bernardino is a very pretty, thriving city. Here one may take the notable loop trip by automobile over the 101-mile Rim of The World Highway in the San Bernardino mountains, visiting Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, numerous hotels and camps and motoring 8,200 feet high over a fine road.

Los Angeles, a metropolitan city of a million people, is the gay

center of southland resorts. From this fascinating City of The Angels one can quickly reach all points. There are twenty-three beach towns near by. Hotels, boarding houses, and apartments of every style abound.

HOTEL FIGUEROA



Hotel Figueroa, Los Angeles

Is one of Los Angeles' leading fireproof hotels, located at Tenth and Figueroa Streets, in heart of the city's activities. Has 500 rooms luxuriously furnished, 100 with detached bath, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day single; 400 with private bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day single; extra person in room, \$1.00 per day. Has spacious lobby, lounge, convention hall, ballroom, dining room and coffee shop, and represents an investment of over \$2,000,000.00 Especially operated to create an exceptionally hospitable, refined atmosphere. Unusual program of entertainment and social features for guests, such as concert orchestra every evening, bridge parties, motion pictures, musicales, and dances. "An ideal stopping place for ladies unattended." P. A. Young, Manager.

If you plan to go north from Los Angeles to San Francisco, you will pass through many beautiful cities and along country

roads that are lined with great trees, and flowers of all colors. In fact, California during all seasons of the year is a veritable riot of flowers. The old missions will be of special interest, and to see beautiful Monterey will be something never to be forgotten.

SANTA MARIA INN

Santa Maria, California
Frank J. McCoy, Mgr.



Santa Maria Inn

"The Inn of the Flowers" on the Historic El Camino Real (The King's Highway). On your tour of California plan to travel this "Road of Romance" that runs along the coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Half-way between the two cities, at Santa Maria, you will find an Inn that will give you good, clean rooms, excellent meals, and a dining room so filled with gorgeous blooms that it is a perpetual flower show.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going West from Salt Lake City via the Southern Pacific Lines

Southern Pacific's central entrance to California is the Overland Route (Lake Tahoe Line) via Ogden and the Great Salt Lake. Most historic of trans-continental lines, it follows the trail of the Argonauts through Utah and Nevada, crossing California's Sierra at the summit near Donner Lake and Lake Tahoe. For miles the route follows the rim of the American River Canyon, thence passes within view of the famous gold fields of '49 and winds downward among orchard foothills and on through Sacramento to Oakland and San Francisco.

Overland Route to San Francisco, via Lake Tahoe, affords a trip of unusual interest to travelers destined to Southern California or the Pacific Northwest. It offers an opportunity to see Lake Tahoe, Metropolitan San Francisco, and the Pacific Coast along the way.

The "San Francisco Overland Limited," "Gold Coast" and "Pacific Limited" provide the fastest service to Central California and offer every travel luxury, without extra fare

From San Francisco to Los Angeles, Southern Pacific offers two scenic routes and 8 daily trains. The Coast Line follows the path of the padres and runs for 113 miles along the shore of the blue Pacific. Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Monterey and Santa Barbara may be visited enroute. San Joaquin Valley line serves Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, with their groves of Big Trees.

CROSSING GREAT SALT LAKE

Fifteen miles west of Ogden you actually "go to sea by rail"—over Southern Pacific's famous "cut-off" across the mighty Great Salt Lake.

For nearly 103 miles your train skims over this remarkable man-made pathway. The Wasatch Mountains of Utah rim this vast dead sea. The beauty of the great open spaces, the silence of the desert, the wheel of seagulls far from their native oceans, the strange play of sunsets make the passage of Great Salt Lake one of the memorable events of your journey.

Near Promontory Point, where your train first reaches the western side of Great Salt Lake, frontier history has been made.



Going to Sea by Rail

Here, on May 10, 1869, the eastward—and westward—pushing lines of America's first transcontinental railroad met and linked the nation with a golden spike. That forever ended the day of the "covered wagon." The work of the intrepid pioneers was finished.

ACROSS PICTURESQUE NEVADA

After you leave Great Salt Lake you speed across Nevada's wide plains, where snow-capped mountain ranges back away to half-hide in purple shadows or boldly, in bright relief, return the yellows and reds of the sun.

From Elko the route follows the course of the Humboldt River, spanned by many steel bridges. Thirty miles west of Elko the line passes through Palisade Canyon—a great gorge with sheer high walls, reminiscent of the Palisades of the Hudson.

Westward from Reno, site of Nevada's University, the Overland Route ascends through the timbered foothills of the Sierra Nevada, following the picturesque Truckee River Canyon to Truckee.

LAKE TAHOE

Lake Tahoe, 12 miles from Truckee by Southern Pacific branch, is famous for its crystal clearness and unique coloring. Near the

summit of the Sierra Nevada, Lake Tahoe is 6,226 feet above sea level. Snow-capped peaks ranging in height from 8,250 to 11,000 feet completely surround it. Many charming resorts are located along the pine fringed shore and during summer season all kinds of sports may be enjoyed.

Tahoe is connected with Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees by the picturesque Tioga Highway across the High Sierra. Comfortable motor coaches operate daily over this highway during summer season. From Yosemite you may continue on to San Francisco or Los Angeles.



American River Canyon, as Viewed from Southern Pacific Car Windows

Continuing west on the Southern Pacific main line from Truckee, historic Donner Lake is seen gleaming through the pines. After passing Donner Lake the line crosses the summit and continues for hours through some of the finest mountain scenery in America. The railroad is built high on the mountain sides and from the car window the traveler views a magnificent panorama of great peaks, deep canyons, and charming mountain lakes. At American station, a short stop is made so that passengers may view American River

Canyon from the specially built observation platform. Two thousand feet below the American River surges through the canyon.

A few miles farther, near Dutch Flat and Gold Rim—names linked with the stirring days of '49—the car windows show a wide area once the location of the most extensive placer mining in the world. Today, silent and deserted, it spreads before you in a great basin, picturesque in its weird upthrusts of scarred rocks and bluffs of brilliant coloring, rimmed against the skyline.

Thence descending, the train winds through foothills checkered by orchards and vineyards, gardens with flowers abloom and hillside homes that ideally picture "California." No entrance to California fulfills more completely the expectations of the first-time visitor by its quick transition from snow-capped peaks and rugged canyons to orchards and palms than does the Overland Route.

Sacramento, capital of California, is an attractive city and center



of the vast Sacramento Valley. After crossing the Sacramento River the line runs for miles through orchards and farms to Suisun Bay, an arm of San Francisco Bay. The historic train ferries which formerly carried Overland Route trains across Suisun Bay have been replaced by Southern Pacific's new bridge, one of the world's largest and strongest bridge structures. After crossing

the bridge the line follows the winding shores of San Francisco Bay to Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland. At Oakland Pier transfer is made to one of the Southern Pacific's fine ferry steamers for the twenty-minute trip across the mountain rimmed and island dotted Bay of San Francisco, escorted by an aerial convoy of white-breasted sea gulls that pipe a welcome on your coming to the City by the Golden Gate.

Just as San Francisco, with its picturesque bay and ever-circling, silver-winged gulls, its quaint foreign sections, the pounding grey ocean at the foot of its many hills, is distinctly Western in its very atmosphere—so is the new Palace Hotel one of the most typically Californian.

A fascinating new chapter, so to speak, has been added to the Palace Hotel's "log." The gleaming, snowy-fresh exterior—viewed from Montgomery Street, Market, Post, Geary, from anywhere—promises what the guest-rooms reveal. Modernity, the watch-word of today, has received an interesting interpretation throughout. From



Palace Hotel

lobby to roof, the Palace Hotel has been enriched with all that is modern, and yet the traditions and romance of other days remain.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." The Palace Hotel is a thing of beauty. The rooms in their delicate blues, greens, and soft Spanish shades, are restful. Each room with its exquisite furniture of silk-like finish, has an individuality all its own. You feel as if you were in a

beautiful home, when you are a guest of the Palace Hotel. The soft, restful indirect lighting, the draperies, the carpets—all add a charm and comfort to the historic place. The atmosphere of the Palace Hotel is all very simple, yet very beautiful. You will love its colour and light; gaiety and perpetual life. Your days at the Palace will always be recalled as most pleasant memories.

Climate.—The very air of San Francisco is “Nature’s own rouge,” and affords the most desirable change, in winter and summer alike, for people residing in the interior, Lake region, Atlantic or Gulf seaboard states. The temperature is mild and cool. The great Japan Current, sweeping down the coast with its warming waters, forestalls forever the chill grip of winter. Trade breezes and exhilarating morning fogs keep the summers crisp. Tens of thousands come to San Francisco in summer to cool off, just as tens of thousands come in winter to escape the cold.

Mean temperature of twenty Decembers, Januarys and Februarys, 50.8; of twenty Junes, Julys and Augusts, 56.5. Thus the difference is only 6.3 degrees between winter and summer. The same medium-weight clothing is worn the year around, with light overcoats in the evening. Sunstroke is impossible. From June until September, days are rainless. Thunder and electric disturbances are almost non-existent. San Francisco is one of the outstanding healthy cities of the World.

Population.—The discovery of gold in 1848 caused an influx to San Francisco, so great that within a decade it ranked amongst the first ten cities of America. Its municipal boundaries contain 750,000 souls, residing on a peninsula of only 46½ sq. mi. in extent. The trans-bay population, within a short radius, numbers over 1,500,000 or nearly a third of the population of California.

As a Travel Base.—San Francisco is most ideally situated, being within a few hours by rail, boat or auto, of petrified forests, geysers. Big Trees, Yosemite and scores of the outstanding scenic and historical points of Central California’s wonderland. San Francisco Bay provides one of the World’s most desirable areas for swimming, motor-boating, yachting, hunting and fishing—all right at the door of lovers of aquatics.

Thus:—San Francisco offers climate unsurpassed, a metropolitan

city with every attraction, suited to every purse—and, the most ideal accessibility to a great range of trips to world-famed monuments and resorts.

Chief Points of Interest.—"Figure Eight" Drive, Twin Peaks; Ocean Beach; Cliff House and Seal Rocks; Sutra Baths; Sutra Heights; Skyline Boulevard; Golden Gate; Presidio; The Marina; Fisherman's Wharf; Mission Dolores; Chinatown; Civic Center; Eight Golf Links; Famous Restaurants; World Renowned Hotels. In Golden Gate Park are the Conservatory; Aviary; Aquarium; Children's Playground; De Young Memorial Museum; California Academy of Sciences; Temple of Music; Japanese Tea Gardens; Stow Lake; and, immediately adjoining, California Palace of the Legion of Honor; Fleishhacker Play Field, including the largest open-air swimming pool in the world.

Special Travel Information.—Ten Days' stop-over at no extra cost is allowed at San Francisco by all Railroads and coast-wise Steamship lines on inter-line tickets. Ask local Agent to explain this plan which enables visitors to see San Francisco and Central California.

San Francisco's Exposition Auditorium, in the classic Civic Center, has housed over 1,000 national, international and state conventions since its completion in 1915.

For further information, write San Francisco Convention & Tourist League, San Francisco, California.

Overlooking the Civic Center in San Francisco, and immediately adjacent to the Civic Auditorium, are two great hotels—the **William Taylor** and the **Hotel Whitcomb**, both hotels operated by the Woods-Drury Company, of that city.

These hotels, whose combined capacity is 1000 rooms, introduce the moderate rate, into modern hotel luxury, offering to the traveling public all that is most attractive in up-to-date hotel construction, furnishings and equipment at exceptionally reasonable prices.

The **William Taylor Hotel**, opened in 1930, is the tallest hotel in



William Taylor Hotel

the west. Rising majestically twenty-eight stories above the street, this hotel is one of the beauty spots of San Francisco. In addition to several hundred hotel rooms, each with bath, there are, in the tower of the William Taylor, a number of exclusive residential apartments. These apartments appeal to the guest who wishes to engage exceptional living accommodations.

The Hotel Whitcomb is noted for its five hundred rooms of solid comfort. It is particularly popular with the residents of the Pacific Coast, who

have made this hotel their San Francisco headquarters for a number of years.

Each of the Woods-Drury Hotels has a main dining room and an **Informal Coffee Tavern**, where excellent meals are served at reasonable prices.

At the Whitcomb, the garage is under the same roof; at the William Taylor, garage attendants receive and deliver your car at the door.

Operating these splendid hotels, are two outstanding men, James Woods, as President, and Ernest Drury, Vice-President and General Manager.

For details of rates and accommodations, see descriptive folders in the racks of the Temple Square Information Bureau.

For reservations, write or wire to either the **Whitcomb** or the **William Taylor Hotel**, San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO

In the extreme southern part of California, just a few miles above the border line of Mexico is the beautiful city of San Diego. It was founded in 1769 by the Franciscan, Father Junipero Serra. The city today is noted for its lovely homes and fine harbor.

MARYLAND HOTEL

Sixth to Seventh on F. Street, San Diego

J. D. Gilliland, Prop. and Mgr., 300 rooms. 200 with bath.
28 Sample Rooms.



Maryland Hotel

This Hotel is centrally located on quiet streets. It has a luxuriously furnished lobby and ladies lounge. Rates: Room with private toilet, single \$1.50; double \$2.50; room with shower, single \$2.00; double \$3.00; room with tub bath, single \$2.50 and \$3.00; double \$3.50 and \$4.00; room with twin beds and bath \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Large attractive outside rooms with bath, single \$2.50, double \$3.50. We operate our own cafe and coffee room. Two large storage garages directly across the street take care of our guests' automobiles.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going West via Western Pacific Railroad

Leaving the towers and minarets of the great Mormon Temple and the modern skyscrapers of the City of Salt Lake, nestling against the foothills of the rugged Wasatch Range, the main line of the Western Pacific crosses the Great Salt Lake on a solid rock fill, affording a fine view of the Lake with its island dotted waters.



Feather River Canyon, California

After leaving the Lake, the road traverses, for some distance, the salt beds of Utah. The largest, extending thirty-five miles south and thirty miles north of the line, is at Salduro, where for eight miles, the track is laid on shining crystals. It is a great curiosity. The salt, which is ninety-eight percent pure, glistens in the sunlight like snow, and ranges in depth from two to twelve feet. Along the west of these salt beds are seen many beautiful mirages.

Across Nevada and clear to the Sierra Divide of California, the route is a constant succession of such views—of sharp, mysteriously tinted ranges, standing sentry over brooding desert basins, whose solitudes are broken by green irrigated meadows and valleys and the nestling buildings of ranch and town.

It is doubtful if there is another railroad which offers over one hundred miles of such gorgeous scenery as is afforded in the Feather River Canyon. The roadbed, which is chiseled from the solid rock of the canyon wall, winds and twists its way above the stream. The one per cent grade from Beckwith pass to Oroville, with the low elevation through the Sierras, is the engineering achievement of the twentieth century.

This Canyon was discovered and named in 1820, by the Spanish explorer, Don Luis Arguella. He followed up the matchless Canyon for twenty miles, and finding the surface of the River covered with bright feathers of the waterfowl living in the cliffs above the stream, named the river Dio de Las Plumas, or Feather River.

In 1849 gold was discovered in the Canyon, and so successful were the early pioneers that even today you can see from the car windows, some prospectors hoping to find some nuggets that were overlooked.

Reaching Oroville, the traveler sees one of the oldest mining and dredging cities of California. Millions upon millions of gold have been taken from the earth in the Oroville district, but the day of the gold dredgers is gone and now it is known as the farthest northern point in the United States where olives and oranges are grown commercially. Oranges ripen here six weeks ahead of any others in California, and are the first to reach the Eastern markets.

Passing due south through the Great Sacramento Valley, there is succession of fine agricultural landscapes to be seen, including extensive groves of olives, oranges, lemons and other fruits, immense hay, grain, and rice fields, also vineyards.

Continuing along in a southerly direction through Sacramento, the capital of the State, Stockton is reached. From there the road, swinging to round the Contra Costa hills, through cherry and peach orchards, emerges upon the bay at Oakland, the commercial, social and industrial center of the east side of San Francisco Bay, from which point comfortable ferry boats ply to the Union Ferry Depot at San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going East via Union Pacific System

Because of the directness of its route, its superior roadbed and double track, its up-to-the-minute equipment, and unexcelled dining and sleeping car service, the Union Pacific System has with consistent reason become a popularly traveled route between Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago and all points beyond. As the pioneer transcontinental railroad, linking the territory east of the Missouri River with the great Intermountain territory and the Pacific Coast, it developed naturally in progressive order following the early pioneer settlement movements, the Pony Express, and the Stage Coach, and remains today the standard central rail transportation link between the west and the east, its route followed by the Lincoln Highway and the national transcontinental air mail service.

Leaving Salt Lake City in any of the standard through east-bound trains, including the Los Angeles Limited, the Gold Coast Limited, the Continental Limited, or the Pacific Coast Limited, the trains glide over 37 miles of high grade double tracks, through the rich agricultural and industrial regions of Davis and Weber Counties to Ogden, thence swerve eastward through scenic Weber and Echo Canyons, past the Devil's Slide and other inspiring and fantastic formations. Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis passengers diverge at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in through cars without charge.

Trains destined to Omaha, Chicago and points east thereof, pass through Cheyenne, the Capital of Wyoming, home of the Frontier Round-Up, which has become an annually anticipated national institution. The course of the Union Pacific in Wyoming is through some of the richest oil fields of the United States. Passing thence through the northeast corner of Colorado it enters Nebraska, traversing the rich agricultural regions of that state, and on through the scenic rolling hills of the Lane Cut Off region into Omaha. From Omaha to Chicago the route is via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and other lines which connect with all standard routes for points farther east.

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

Deer in the Kaibab National Forest drift out from the timber and may be seen along the road by the hundreds from 5 o'clock P. M. until dark, and again before sun-rise in the morning. Deer have increased from 3,000 in 1906 to 30,000, and the problem today is to keep the herd to a much lower number in order that the range may supply them with enough grass. Many hundreds of the older deer are shipped to other ranges every year. The aim, however, is to maintain as many of the deer as possible that they may be easily seen by the public. Hunting is allowed in the Autumn, but under careful supervision.



Deer in the Kaibab Forest

The herd is reached after riding through miles of Western Yellow-Pine forest. Another interesting animal of the forest is the white-tailed squirrel, found nowhere else in the world. A trip through the Kaibab Forest enroute to the Grand Canyon is a pleasure all the way.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Going North-West via Union Pacific System

Tourists in traveling to the Pacific Northwest, will appreciate the short route and the saving of time afforded by the Union Pacific System, by way of Ogden, Utah. A stop over should be arranged at Ogden which is the second largest City in Utah and is an important rail center situated at the base of great mountain cliffs. Three miles east may be seen the pink crags of Mt. Ogden which attains a height of ten thousand feet. In the very heart of the City is the new million and half dollar **Hotel Bigelow**, opened March 3, 1927. The appointments of this hostelry are most modern and first class in every particular. It is a fire proof building and contains 350 rooms all with bath and circulating ice water. Every room an outside room.

Elegant dining rooms and coffee shop with excellent cuisine make it a social center and the gatherings are always popular.

Prices are reasonable and a spirit of hospitality prevails throughout. Every accommodation can be furnished travelers, either for a short stay or for prolonged sojourn in this enterprising City. The hotel has a fire proof garage in connection for the convenience of automobile tourists.

Electric cars operate from the hotel through Ogden Canyon in the Wasatch range directly east of the City. This is a scenic feature which above all else makes Ogden attractive. For a City to have at its dooryard its own deep cut gorge and that one among the most beautiful of Utah's remarkable canyons is unique. A broad hard service boulevard and a trolley line skirts the picturesque mountain stream from the heart of the City right through the canyon.



Hotel Bigelow, Ogden

Representatives of the Bureau of Information may be found at the following addresses:

1 1 1
AUSTRALIA—Leonidas D. Mecham, 27
Simmons St., Enmore, Sidney, N. S.
W., Australia.

BRITAIN—A. Wm. Lund, 23 Booth
St., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng-
land.

CALIFORNIA—Jos. W. McMurrin, 153
West Adams St., Los Angeles, Cali-
fornia.

CANADA—John V. Bluth, 36 Ferndale
Ave., Toronto Canada.

CENTRAL STATES—Samuel O. Ben-
nion, 302 South Pleasant St., Inde-
pendence, Missouri.

CZECHO-SLOVAK—Arthur Gaeth, So-
kalska, trida 60/11 Prague 11, Cz-
echo-Slovakia.

DENMARK—Holger M. Larsen, Pri-
orvej, 12, Copenhagen F., (Corner of
Borupsalle) Copenhagen, Denmark.

EASTERN STATES—James H. Moyle,
273 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

EAST CENTRAL STATES—Miles L.
Jones, 927 So. 4th Street, Louisville,
Kentucky.

EUROPEAN—John A. Widstoe, 295
Edge Lane, Liverpool, England.

FRANCE—Golden L. Woolf, 40 bis Rue
Saint Cloud Ville d' avray (S&O),
Paris, France.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA—Oliver H. Budge,
Konigsbruckerstrasse, No. 62, Dres-
den, Germany.

HAWAII—Castle H. Murphy, 1124
Kalihi Road, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MEXICO—Antoine R. Ivins, 2067 So.
Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

NETHERLANDS—Frank I. Kooyman,
Crooswijkschesingel, 16 b, Rotterdam,
Holland.

NEW ZEALAND—J. Ephraim Magle-
by, Box 72, Auckland, New Zealand.

NORTHCENTRAL STATES—Arthur

Welling, 3044 Elliot Ave., Minneapo-
lis, Minn.

NORTHERN STATES—George S. Rom-
ney, 2555 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago,
Ill.

NORWAY—Hyrum D. Jensen, Oster-
hausgaten 27, Oslo, Norway.

NORTHWESTERN STATES—Wm. R.
Sloan, East 30th and Harrison
Streets, Box 295. Portland Oregon.

SAMOA—Willard L. Smith, Box 29
Apia, Upolu, Samoa.

SOUTH AMERICA—Reinhold Stooft,
Buenos Aires, (15)—Calle Escalada
183, Argentina.

SOUTHERN STATES—Chas. A. Callis,
485 North Avenue N. E., Box 852,
Atlanta, Georgia.

SOUTH AFRICA—Don M. Dalton,
Cumorah, Main Road, Mowbray, Cape
Colony, South Africa.

SWEDEN—Gideon N. Hulterstrom,
Svartensgaten No. 3, Stockholm,
Sweden.

SWISS - GERMAN — Francis Salzner,
Leimenstrasse No. 49, Basel, Switz-
erland.

TAHITI—George W. Burbidge, Rue
Dumont D'Urville, Orovini, Papeete,
Tahiti.

TONGA—Newell J. Cutler, Nukualofa,
Tonga Box 58, Friendly Islands, via
Vancouver.

WESTERN STATES—Elias S. Wood-
ruff, 538 East 7th Avenue, Denver,
Colo.

SMITH FARM—Willard Bean, Pal-
myra, New York.

SMITH MEMORIAL FARM—Angus J.
Cannon, South Royalton, Vermont.

TEXAS—Charles E. Rowan, Jr., 902
Kipling St., Houston, Texas.

Your Passport to the Whole **Pacific Coast**



Your Southern Pacific ticket is a passport to the whole Pacific Coast. No other railroad can show you the entire Coast on a single round-trip ticket.

You'll come West on the historic OVERLAND ROUTE, and after seeing Salt Lake City, you'll cross Great Salt Lake on the famous Lucin Cut-off. Then up over the High Sierra and down again to San Francisco and Los Angeles, headquarters of the California wonderland.

To see the rest of the Coast, return on SHASTA ROUTE through the Pacific Northwest. Or, if you wish, take SUNSET ROUTE through Arizona and the Old South, or GOLDEN STATE ROUTE through El Paso and Kansas City. Either way you'll catch a glimpse of Old Mexico and see the fascinating Southwest.

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